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Churchill Says Nazi Fliers Foil Tight Naval Blockade; NLRB Pressure Disclosed

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 14, 1940

German Planes Keep Blockade at Distance

LONDON (AP)—Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, indicated in the House of Commons today that Germany's air power was keeping the British blockade at a distance from Germany's shores. Answering a question as to whether the naval patrol was efficient, Mr. Churchill said: "I think no one would expect us to maintain a close patrol or a close blockade off the German coast having regard to the enormous development of shore base aircraft since the late war."

He said Britain was working to increase protection of British trawlers and fishing boats.

NLRB Head Bares Loan Pressure on Firms

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Labor Board, disclosed today that the Board had an arrangement with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation whereby it recommended that loan disbursements be withheld from companies against which the Board issued Wagner Act complaints. [Details: Page 2.]

Committee Votes $655,000,000 Fleet Expansion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Naval Committee gave final, unanimous approval to a two-year $655,000,000 fleet-expansion program today less than 24 hours after another House Committee slashed $111,699,699 from President Roosevelt's budget for the Navy. The expansion program would permit the Navy to construct 21 additional combat ships and 22 auxiliary vessels in the next two years.

17 Indictments Returned in Electrical Probe

CHICAGO (AP)—A Federal Government turned anti-trust guns upon a fourth branch of the Chicago building industry today, obtaining indictments against 17 firms and individuals in the electrical supplies industry. The indictment accused five companies, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 134, five company heads, and six representatives of the Union of conspiring to restrain "trade and commerce in electrical fixtures among the several states in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act."

Lehman Signs Labor Discrimination Bill

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today signed a bill to prohibit what he termed the "vicious practice" of discrimination by labor organizations on racial or religious grounds.

Earle Sworn in as Minister to Bulgaria

WASHINGTON (AP)—George H. Earle, former Governor of Pennsylvania, was sworn in today as Minister to Bulgaria. He succeeds Ray Atherton, who was recently appointed Minister to Denmark. Mr. Earle said he expected to sail from New York March 9.

Dr. Grau San Martin Heads Cuban Assembly

HAVANA (AP)—Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, former President of Cuba, was elected President of the new Constituent Assembly today by a vote of 39 to 29. The Assembly is to frame a new constitution for Cuba. Señor Grau San Martin is a member of a group of parties opposing the present regime, in which Col. Fulgencio Batista is the leading figure.

Maloney Quits Post to Be SEC Counsel

NEW YORK (AP)—William Power Maloney, Assistant United States Attorney, who prosecuted more than 400 defendants in mail frauds without losing a case, resigned today to become senior trial counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Tammany Leader Denies Flour Racket Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Denial that he received 15 per cent of a $15,000 "shakedown" in a flour-trucking racket, allegedly operated by Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, was made by William Solomon, Tammany Hall leader in Harlem. Mr. Solomon has been indicted on charges of bribery in connection with State printing contracts.

The flour-trucking racket charge was made Feb. 12 by Max Rubin, former Business Agent of the Drivers and Helpers Local 240, during the trial of Lepke and Max and Harold Silverman on charges of extorting $15,000 from the Gottfried Baking Company.

Japanese Army Proclamation Urges Peace

HONG KONG (AP)—The Japanese Army issued a proclamation tonight that it now had won "sufficient areas in China for establishment of the New Order in East Asia" and urging Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to surrender. Further Chinese resistance is "useless," said the proclamation. [Details: Page 6.]

Village Letter Carrier Pay Rise Vetoed

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has vetoed a bill which would have boosted the salaries of village mail carriers. The bill proposed to increase the minimum salary rate of village letter carriers from $1,150 to $1,200 a year and the maximum rate from $1,350 to $1,440.

Women Urged To Study Issues Facing the U.S.

President of the General Federation speaker at mid-winter meeting of the Bay State group.

Calling upon women of America to dedicate themselves to the task of acquiring knowledge of the problems now confronting this country, Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, Portland, Oregon, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared this morning "Our responsibility as citizens demands a knowledge of three fields, human welfare, peace, and the safeguarding and preservation of spiritual values in this America of ours."

"We are very proud of the social institutions we have created in America," Mrs. Dunbar told the 1,100 women attending the mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Bradford, "but how much do we really know about them and their needs? What do we know about the services of scores of them and the people who need these services?

Problem of All

Because of modern transportation which has eliminated barriers of space, the problem of the uneducated child in New Mexico becomes the problem of intelligent people in Massachusetts and in other states, Mrs. Dunbar pointed out. "We have to have clear thinking on the part of intelligent groups in the more advanced states if the problems of less fortunate people in other sections are to be solved.

Mrs. Dunbar pointed to the child born in the city slums and the lone farm woman on the road along which the Joad family passed in the book "Grapes of Wrath" and declared that the problem of both of these was not a local one.

"We must acquire social awareness and know what problems exist not only in our own States but elsewhere throughout the country," she said.

Women Must Know

If women would take an interest in national affairs and problems, the speaker said, there would be no housing problem, no unemployment, no poverty as it is known today. Women must know what is going on, she said. They should know about the Panama Conference, the Hull Trade Treaties, and the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine.

"Unless the principle of Democracy is rooted in Christianity it will not stand," Mrs. Dunbar declared.

Gov. Saltonstall

Speaking at the morning session Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told attendants that every effort was being made to provide continuous employment in Massachusetts. "It is important that the continuity of work be encouraged," the Governor emphasized.

To this end, he said, the needs of young people for jobs is being studied. Conferences are being held with social and industrial leaders and the methods of other States are being considered, he declared. He also praised James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for their efforts in the direction of keeping employment continuous.

The Governor reported that 25,000 persons had been placed last year by the Unemployment Division and predicted that more would find jobs in 1940. Ninety-

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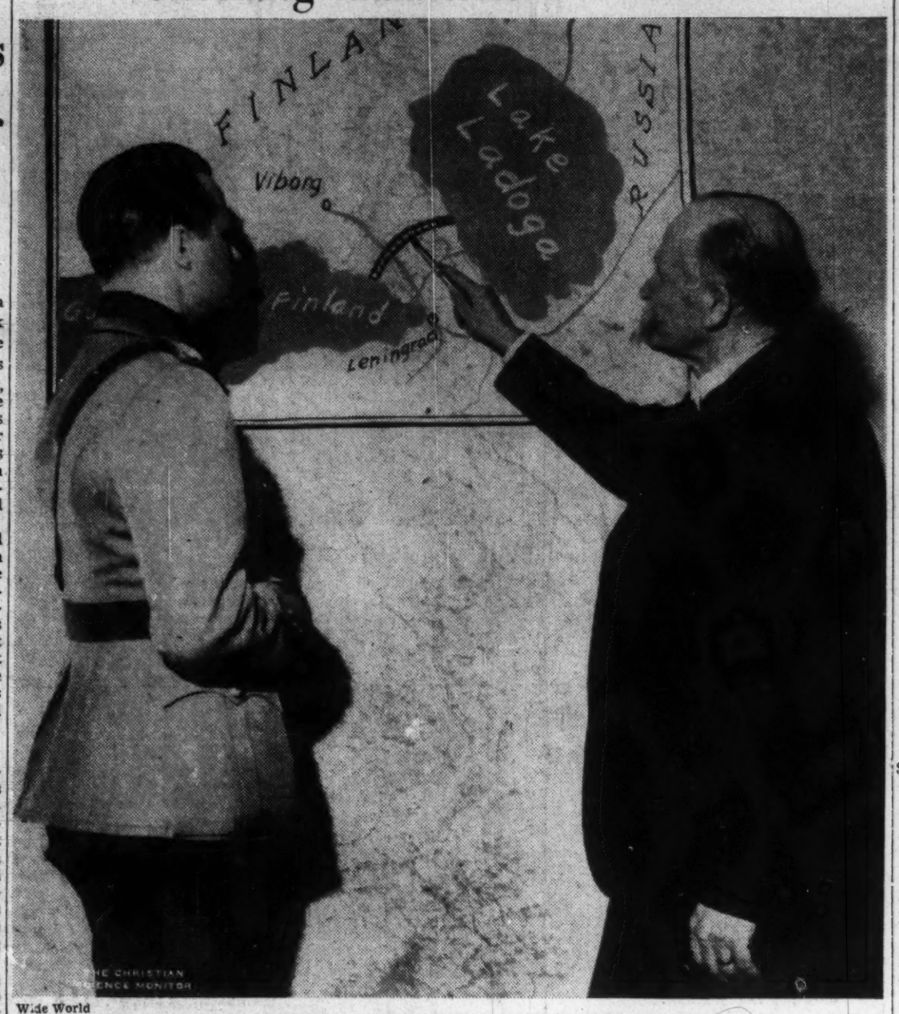
Checking Mannerheim Positions



Wide World

President Kallio, Right, and His Military Aide, Maj. Karl Ake Sloor

Keeping the Finnish Government on an even keel is President Kallio's job but that includes constant double check on progress at the fronts, especially during mass Soviet artillery, infantry, and plane offensives. President Kallio points to sector now under heaviest attack.

Reds Press Finns In No-Limit War; U.S. Loan Waited

Finland's agents ready to use $20,000,000 loan when approved —Cash to Sweden too.

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Britain today gave its citizens formal permission to volunteer to fight for Finland against Soviet Russia.

The Government thereby is making an exception of the law forbidding Britons to fight against countries with which Britain is not at war.

Thus, enlistment of British volunteers against Soviet Russia already in progress without Government objection, will be "regularized." [Details: Page 4.]

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Finnish representatives in the United States are preparing to make immediate and substantial use of $20,000,000 of new American credits as soon as Congress puts its final stamp of authority on the pending loan.

The Senate's approval by a vote of 49 to 27 of an increase of $100,000,000 in the funds of the Export-Import Bank from which the Finnish credits will come, forecasts early and favorable action by the House of Representatives where the bill will be given preferred status.

Also Loan to Sweden

With political opinion running strongly in the direction of giving financial aid not only to Finland but to other eligible Scandinavian countries, the prospect now is that the credits to the Finnish Republic will be followed by equally large credits to Sweden.

Negotiations for a nonmilitary loan to Stockholm are already under way and the enlargement of the working capital of the Export-Import Bank from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 will enable the Bank to act favorably on the Swedish application.

A substantial beneficiary of all Scandinavian loans probably will be Finland itself. A case in point is the latest armament contract announced here yesterday by which the Swedish purchasing mission placed orders for 144 late model Vultee fighting planes, reputedly capable of speeds in excess of 400 miles an hour.

For Finnish Front

This contract is said to involve at least $10,000,000, the largest order of American warplanes except those of Great Britain and France. The understanding here is that many of these planes will find their way to the Finnish front, either upon repurchase by Finland, through the transfer of credits it now has available, or as part of Sweden's growing volunteer assistance to its stricken neighbor.

While Finland would like and admittedly very much needs weapons to defend its neutrality more than it needs supplies to feed its people, the imminent loan through the Export-Import Bank, is expected to contribute, though in a delayed manner, military assistance indirectly.

Materials Fit for Exchange

While the credits themselves would be limited to the purchases of nonmilitary supplies in the United States, they can be applied to the buying power of raw materials of various kinds even though not extensively needed for foodstuffs or agricultural products. These raw materials include metals, petroleum products, and machinery of which Finland and the Scandinavian Countries normally purchase substantial amounts.

A few of these raw materials, it is pointed out, could be processed into munitions. In other cases the application of new Finnish credits to these nonmilitary purchases might release other existing Finnish credits or resources for the purchase of anti-aircraft guns and the like in America.

In addition to this, and in probably larger volume, Finland could take large orders of American raw materials as mentioned and sell or assign them immediately to other Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway or Denmark. These countries would take them perhaps partly in place of their normal purchases from the United States, and in any event could then extend to Finland credits for military supplies to the amount they had received nonmilitary supplies through its account from the United States.

Finnish representatives are now carefully exploring the use of such triangular trading arrangements to determine to what extent it can obviate the difficulties anticipated from limiting the Finnish loan to nonmilitary supplies.

The essence of Finland's need today is urgency and whether America's delayed action in grant-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Soviet spending men and arms without stint on goal set—Planes gun lines.

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 14—The great Soviet offensive against the Mannerheim Line, which has been termed the Finnish Verdun, now in its thirteenth day continues unabated. No apparent limit has been set up to the number of men or the amount of equipment the Soviets are prepared to sacrifice in this supreme, desperate effort to smash Finland's defenses.

Never before has the artillery fire been so intensive as it was today. The Russians pressed into service not only all available artillery but also all available planes. Hundreds of pursuit planes and bombers were circling over the Finnish positions. Shells fired by the Soviet artillery are put at approximately 300,000 a day.

At times the fighting has reached the point of hand-to-hand encounters.

Planes Fire From Above

So far the attempt has cost the Red Army, according to Finnish computations, more than 30,000 men, and their losses in tanks are said to have passed the hundred mark. In their attacks they have used the famous tactics developed in Spain of spraying the defenders' position with machine-gun fire from pursuit planes in conjunction with infantry attacks on the ground. The Finnish towns behind the lines have been subjected at the same time to severe bombardment which has reduced the once lovely town of Viborg to ruins.

It is Viborg which is the objective of the present Soviet offensive. Summa, where the great attack has been concentrated, is the point of the Mannerheim Line closest to Viborg along the main road.

Meeting a Deadline

It is said that high officials of the Red Army's General Staff, perhaps even War Commissar Clement Voroshiloff himself, have received orders to take Viborg by Feb. 23, the anniversary of the founding of the Red Army. For the Russians who do everything in terms of plans have a passion for dates—last Dec. 21, Joseph Stalin's birthday, was the day the Red Army set for the completion of the conquest of Finland according to the original plan.

The Russians would be content with a far more modest military success to mend their shattered military prestige. But more important to the Russians than the question of prestige is the fact that they now realize they are fighting a race against time. Gone is the period where they could simply hope to wear down the Finnish defenses by a process of attrition.

Reaping a Whirlwind

The categorical rejection by the Finnish Foreign Minister Vaeino Tanner of the mediation proposals, the strongly worded declaration by Premier Neville Chamberlain, and the tone of the French press which becomes more pro-Finnish and more anti-Soviet daily, do not leave the Russians in doubt that assistance to Finland on a large scale will follow. In fact they are seeing more clearly every day that by starting a war against Finland they may reap a whirlwind whose consequences no one can yet foresee.

As yet only arms and planes have arrived in considerable quantities, but soon human reinforcements are believed sure to follow. Therefore the Russians know that if they cannot break the Mannerheim Line in the very near future by overwhelming the small Finnish forces that still stand alone they will lose the chance and that before the spring is out Leningrad, not Viborg, might well be in need of defense.

Confident in Spite of All

The Finnish Command realizes the seriousness of the present danger, but it is calmly confident. Indeed the rejection of the mediation offer appears to be inspired by their confidence. At the same time Finnish opinion is keenly aware of the possible danger of letting the Allies go too far.

During last week, perhaps coincident with the mediation expectations, flyers ceased their murderous attacks on Finnish civil populations. Now, however, when the likelihood of agreement is out of the question they may try to speed up this phase of their terrible war.

Already today the small town of Parvoo, 30 miles east of Helsingfors, was badly bombed, 24 houses being destroyed.

Helsingfors, which has seen no raids in almost two months, is now guarding itself against the possibility of new air onslaughts.

The danger is grave, but there will shortly be many more fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns to help the defenders.

Renovated N. Y. Stock Market Seen Beyond Reproach by Head

This is the seventh in a series of personal interviews with leading American businessmen being presented biweekly in The Christian Science Monitor, bringing into focus the contributions that oft-criticized business has made and is making to the national welfare. Today's interview is with William McChesney Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange.

By Harold Fleming
Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Some people think that the New York Stock Exchange, and Wall Street, are synonymous. They aren't, but though the Exchange is by no means the Street, it is perhaps the most conspicuous part of it.

Three colorful figures have ruled the Exchange in the turbulent last few years. The first, Richard Whitney, is now in Sing Sing Prison, a fallen Wall Street idol. Charles Gay served as President in the last year in which the presidency was an unpaid, honorary job—and in which the pressure from the Securities and Exchange Commission on the one side and the resistance of the Old Guard on the other forced Mr. Gay into perhaps the hardest year an Exchange President ever had to serve. At the end of his term, at a dinner given him by the New York financial writers, he said he was glad to be through and able to get home and put his slippers on and get acquainted with his family; his wife had asked for but one Christmas present—the book "Live Alone and Like It." Then came Mr. Martin.

William McChesney Martin, Jr., at the time of the Pecora investigation and the subsequent battle royal between the SEC and Mr. Whitney, was a comparatively unknown young commission broker on the floor of the Exchange, with a friendly smile, and no enemies to speak of except perhaps among the Old Guard who no longer counted. He had nothing against him except his age. In his favor was the fact that he was a hard-working bachelor who had sat up nights for months on the original Conway report on which the Exchange reorganization was based. In consequence, he knew more about the new Constitution of the Exchange than anybody else. Also, he believed in reform. He could get along with the SEC. And the working financial press liked him. He was a "natural" for the new paid presidency.

"Why have an Exchange?" I asked him.

"Why have any markets at all?" he countered; "why have securities? If you do, a stock market follows naturally. People will buy securities more readily if they know

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Works Budget Before Council At 1919's Low

At the fifth day of the budget hearings before the Appropriations Committee of Boston City Council, dollars and cents of the Public Works Department occupied most of the session with Commissioner George G. Hyland explaining items in the lowest appropriation requested since 1919—with one exception, 1934—$6,985,000. This is a drop of $28,000 below last year.

The Commissioner's presentation ranged from a request for $738,000 in "H" items—materials for WPA work—to an explanation that it costs the City 5½ cents a night for each of the 9,300 gas street lights now used by the City of Boston.

Last year the H items ran to a total expenditure of $762,500. The Commissioner proposed one jump; $75,000, as against $6,000 last year, for an extensive bridge surfacing program. In the street paving service last year he received $550,000. This year the Mayor has allowed only $260,000, which the Commissioner says is insufficient for street repairs. About 2,500 WPA workers are now on paving work.

The Commissioner told the committee there has been a decline of 245 employees in his department since he took office Jan. 1, 1938, or a reduction equivalent to $400,000 in the pay roll.

Expenditures for 1938, he said, amounted to $7,051,000; for 1939, $7,103,000, and for 1940, the total of $6,985,000 is sought.

In connection with Sumner Tunnel, the Commissioner said he proposed to spend $2,200 this year for advertising to bring more business. A billboard will be hired on the Newburyport Turnpike and directional signs will be placed along main traffic arteries to the city.

Other officials called upon by the committee included Thomas H. Sexton, division engineer of the bridge and ferry division of the department; William T. Morrissey, division engineer of the highway division; Adolph J. Post, division engineer of the sanitary division; and Robert P. Shea, division engineer of the sewer division.

It is expected that the budget hearings will be completed this week and will come up for final action next Monday.

9-Year High Price For Milk Farmers

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Administrator E. M. Harmon announced today the highest January price in nine years will be paid to about 60,000 farmers for last month's milk.

This is the fourth successive month that the producers have received prices close to, or record monthly prices since 1931, said J. O. Eastlack, Secretary of the Metropolitan Milk Distributors Bargaining Agency. Prices for November and December, 1937, when there was a serious drought shortage, were higher by a few cents, Mr. Eastlack said.

Poland's Plight Under Reds; Despair Yields to Courage

What is happening in Poland?

Under Russian and German occupation, there is little news from this conquered land. Foreign newspapermen are excluded. News reports—if any—filter through a rigid censorship.

But eyewitnesses have made their way across the border into Rumania. They can tell the story only as they have seen it—only in part.

But from those reports there is reconstructed a compellingly tragic story, written by a correspondent who has had unusual opportunities both to obtain information and evaluate its authenticity.

The Christian Science Monitor publishes two stories from Miss Cardwell, today's dealing with Russian occupied Poland and the subsequent article with the German-occupied section.

By Ann Cardwell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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BUCHAREST, Rumania—The plight of that part of Poland that has come under Russian rule is not the less severe in that it was not at first expected. Immediately after the invasion the Soviet troops and officials conducted themselves decently toward the population of the occupied areas. Their conduct was evidently regulated by definite instructions. Only in outlying districts were there excesses.

However, propaganda soon began. Loud speakers were set up in public places and from morning till night there were speeches in Polish and Ukrainian lauding the "joyous life" of the working people in Soviet Russia, endless denunciation of the gentry, and stating that Poland, a ruined and backward land — thanks to Joseph Stalin, the friend of the people—would soon be changed into a land blessed with prosperity and happiness.

Daily news sheets, which were really propaganda handbills containing speeches of Soviet leaders and resolutions passed at various Soviet meetings, were circulated. Posters appeared on the walls depicting the reception of Bolshevik troops by rejoicing people, in which

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This Changing World

Washington Peace Moves Surprise International Circles — Neutrals Feel Encouraged — Germans, Too, Seem to Like the Idea

By H. B. Elliston

The Hague, Feb. 14

Complete surprise is registered in Netherlands and international and even in American circles in The Hague over the latest démarche in Washington.

It so happens that The Hague is occupied at present by representatives of 10 powers who have just wound up a conference destined to consolidate the nonpolitical activities of the League of Nations in a new and more inviting milieu than Geneva. I have spoken to several of those delegates. All deny any foreknowledge of moves but express their gratification and feel that Washington has given an added importance to their labors by Secretary of State Cordell Hull's neutral conference plan and Undersecretary Sumner Welles' impending European visit,

One feeling is unanimous among the delegates who are not representatives of belligerent countries—that the neutrals can never come together except under American leadership. This is what Dr. Hendrik Colijn, former Netherlands Premier, found on his recent trip to Rome.

The neutrals are more eager to promote this than ever. In great part the eagerness is a tribute to Germany's peace offensive. This offensive has been productive of enormous, insensible changes among the neutrals since I arrived in neutral Europe. They are still sentimentally pro-Ally as ever, but their vicelike situation coupled with periodical "scares" from Germany has given them an increasing desire to see the belligerents bury the hatchet.

* * *

The world delegates arrived at The Hague just as another German move—at the expense of the Netherlands—seemed to be brewing. Netherlands uniforms have been smuggled across the frontier. It is impossible to buy maps or guide books. The Hague is full of influential Germans, some of them new arrivals, who are not numbered on the diplomatic list.

From the side lines the Germans have been watching The Hague conference with ill-concealed interest. One has had the feeling that they have been wondering how they could enlist the conference in their peace offensive. For there's no doubt that the conference had potentialities beyond its strictly nonpolitical agenda.

The delegates indeed talked privately about what could be done through the Central Committee on Economic and Social Questions and its establishment by this conference is the preliminary step in undertaking such political activities as disarmament and reconstruction "after the war." One is left to wonder with the Germans whether the Committee might not try to expedite their postwar activity—that is promote peace.

* * *

Germans with whom I have talked are equally curious about the possibilities opened up by the Washington move. An important German engaged in exploring the findings of The Hague conference said to me, "Of course, we are hopeful."

The Netherlanders know the kind of peace that the Germans—if not Adolf Hitler—are talking about, for the "go-between industry" between influential Germans and certain Britons if not the British Prime Minister himself has flourished across Netherlands territory since the war began. The Germans speak of a plebiscite in Austria, a curtailed Bohemia, and some kind of European protectorate over Poland, outside the Corridor along the lines of Herr Hitler's October speech at Danzig—a peace by the way which neutrals feel the British did not appreciate fully.

NLRB-RFC Pressure On Business Bared

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Labor Board, disclosed today that the Board had an arrangement with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation whereby it recommended that loan disbursements be withheld from companies against which the Board issued Wagner Act complaints.

The Chairman told a House Committee that the arrangement had been worked out last year after RFC officials had broached the question.

He presented a letter from Nathan Witt, Labor Board Secretary, to George R. Cooksey, Secretary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, confirming an understanding which Mr. Witt said had been reached last Aug. 2.

List of Loans

According to Mr. Witt's letter, the understanding was that the RFC should supply the Labor Board weekly with a list of loans authorized to business enterprises, banks, railroads, and other borrowers.

The Board agreed in turn to check this list and inform the lending Corporation whether proceedings were pending before the Board involving any of the borrowing companies in unfair labor practices.

"In the event the Board has issued a complaint or will do so," Mr. Witt wrote, "we will request you to withhold disbursements under the loan. Subsequently, after the hearing based on the complaint, we will inform you as to the Board's final decision in the case.

"If the Board finds that the employer has not engaged in unfair labor practices, we will suggest that you resume disbursements under the loan. If the Board finds that the employer has been guilty of violations of the National Labor Relations Act, we will recommend that you continue to withhold disbursements under the loan.

Action of Courts

"We will, of course, also keep you informed of any action of the courts which affect the Board's rulings in such cases." The Committee has decided to ask Attorney General Robert H. Jackson for an opinion as to whether lobbying activities of the Board and its employees violated Federal law.

The Committee received evidence Feb. 13 that Board members had invited witnesses to appear before a Senate committee considering Wagner Act amendments, which the Board opposed.

It was informed also that the Board had sanctioned the action of employees in requesting union officials to appeal to congressmen against proposed reductions in Board appropriations.

Edmund M. Toland, Committee counsel, called the investigators' attention to a law forbidding use of any Federal appropriation to pay for personal service, telegrams, or letters intended to influence members of Congress.

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233 E. 17th Street, New York City

Novel Injunctions Aid Florida Crusade

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 14 (AP)—A novel anti-gambling injunction bolstered allied State and Federal agencies have in a drive against gambling clubs in the lower Florida resort area.

Restraining orders, which not only halt gambling at present locations but also place the operators in jeopardy of contempt of court actions if they reopen elsewhere, were issued against 10 night "spots" in this vicinity by Circuit Judge George W. Tedder.

Operators of the 10 places were brought into court after Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, upon the invitation of Attorney General George Couper Gibbs, joined two special Assistant Attorneys General in searching out places that operated in violation of Governor Cone's "stop gambling" order.

A GREAT CANADIAN LIFE COMPANY in THE UNITED STATES

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada—founded in 1865—opened its first United States office in 1895. For forty-five years the Sun Life of Canada has found ever increasing favor with American citizens, and today its service covers forty states in the union. *During 1939 the Sun Life of Canada made payments to United States policyholders and beneficiaries amounting to approximately Thirty Million dollars.*

In 1939 benefits paid by the Company throughout its organization were $89,927,722 and benefits paid since the first policy was issued now total $1,295,635,071. New business of the Company for the year amounted to $194,181,820 increasing the total assurances in force to $2,938,478,254. Assets now stand at $912,021,015.

The extent of the Sun Life organization in the United States and the high character and qualifications of its personnel ensure prompt, intelligent and efficient service to policyholders and beneficiaries at all times.

United States policyholders are fully protected by assets held in perpetual trusts within the United States. Policies issued in the United States are payable in United States currency. The total liabilities of the Sun Life of Canada in the United States are $330,395,547.

A report of the Annual Meeting giving details of the Company's progress during 1939 will be mailed to all policyholders. Others may obtain a copy on request.

Sun Life of Canada
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL
A LEADER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Dewey Visits the West

© International

Presidential Aspirant at Grand Coulee

Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, who is seeking the Republican presidential nomination, made a tour of the Grand Coulee Dam project on a visit to the State of Washington. Left to right: Miss Catherine Betts, "Miss Spokane"; F. A. Banks; Mr. Dewey; Tom Oakshott, Colville attorney who is Chairman of the Washington State Republican Committee; and Rufus Woods. Mr. Dewey declared that work on the Grand Coulee project was so far advanced that it could not be made a political issue by anyone.

Reformers Cut Council Term In Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14 (AP)—The Pendergast Democratic machine was beaten two-to-one on the only measure it backed in a charter amendment election, but many competent observers said today it was only playing 'possum.

Reform votes carried a proposal to cut terms of elected city officials—including the Pendergast-controlled council—from four years to two. This ends present terms in April.

There will be an election in April to name new officials, but one prominent political writer said he doesn't believe the reformists can get out few more than 75,044 votes with which they defeated the firemen's civil service amendment which the machine backed.

The reform vote on civil service was actually 200 less than that polled by Col. Fred Whitten, fusionist candidate for Mayor, two years ago. The machine elected Bryce Smith Mayor that year with 119,855 votes.

The machine polled only 38,291 votes in favor of civil service, but it hardly tried to rally its ward clubs, still strongly organized. It didn't even get up a campaign fund.

The reformists, on the other hand, did their utmost to get out the vote.

Hal W. Luhnow, chairman of the United Campaign Committee, under which all reform elements consolidated their efforts, called a meeting for today to discuss candidates.

Describing the election as a "victory for the citizenry," Mr. Luhnow invited all voters to "suggest whom they would like to see as officials of the city."

James M. Pendergast, head of the organization since his uncle, "Boss Tom," was sent to Leavenworth for income tax evasion, said merely "no statement" when asked to comment on the election.

The "ouster" amendment carried by 95,683 to 17,316, but the dominant Pendergast faction actively supported it, and the minority faction controlled by United States Representative Joe Shannon did not oppose it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Portland Awaits Conductor To Rebuild Its Orchestra

A Symphony Orchestra Tour

Thirteenth of 20 Articles

By Hilmar Grandahl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

To speak of the present moment, plans are under consideration by the Symphony Society here for a brief series of concerts in the spring, their aim being to focus attention upon conductors eligible for another season, when it is hoped orchestral music may be revived in its former acclaim.

To look back over the achievements of the past, we may skip informal beginnings made in Civil War and early Reconstruction days, and start with the '70s. Handbills passed out in October, 1874, announced the "First Grand Orchestral Concert" of the newly formed Amateur Orchestral Society. Among members of this ensemble were Sigmund Frank, co-founder of the Pacific Northwest's largest department store, and Edward J. Finck, brother of the music critic, Henry T. Finck.

The city's growth as a railway terminus had its effect upon musical development. In 1882 the Orchestral Union, under the presidency of W. H. Prescott, manager of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, undertook sponsorship of a group of 34 players. And when, the following year, the Great Northern Railway completed its line into Portland, the occasion was celebrated by a gala concert at the Mechanics' Pavilion by an orchestra augmented to 100 players by help from San Francisco.

The Orchestral Union dissolved in 1891, when Portland was a town of 50,000; and for the next few years ensemble music was carried on by a number of the disbanded Union, who called themselves the Haydn Symphony Orchestra. With their assistance, a chorus of 160 voices under William H. Boyer presented Handel's "Messiah" in January, 1895. Later in the same year "Portland Symphony Orchestra" appeared as the designation of 33 musicians who played under the baton of W. H. Kinross.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905 brought an abundance of music here; and between the time of the Fair and the fall of 1911, concerts by orchestras on tour whetted appetites. There were visits by the Chicago Symphony under Rosenbecker, and by the New York Symphony under Walter Damrosch. In May, 1911, Modest Altschuler and the Russian Symphony Orchestra came. The program of that concert shows that Nikolai Sokoloff, now on the podium for the Seattle Symphony, played a solo violin part.

Meanwhile, members of the Musicians' Mutual Association were afire with a plan, the philosophy of which was that the public would help those musicians who helped themselves, and that, lacking promise of financial help, it was up to the players, in co-operative action, to sponsor a Portland Symphony Orchestra. Mose Christensen, President of the Union, was accepted as conductor. Soon the scheme was extended to include six member conductors.

Bertha E. Tait, the manager, while a resourceful woman, found raising money a difficult venture. Fortunately, a lumber exporter, William D. Wheelright, was sufficiently excited by the potentialities of the idea to garner the needed subscriptions.

For the rehearsals and five performances which made up the first season, members of the orchestra received $24. Their individual incomes the following year increased to $77. Symphonies heard the first season were the Dvořák mentioned above, Schumann's First, Mozart's G minor, Brahms's Fourth, and Tchaikovsky's Sixth. Public and press alike were impressed by the first series of concerts; and at the beginning of the next season the management was able to publish a list of citizens as "Subscribers to the Portland Symphony Concert Fund for 1912-1913."

In the fall of 1918, financial matters were turned over to a board, players were put on a definite salary basis. Mrs. M. Donald Spencer became business manager, succeeding Sidney Lathrop, who was brought in when Mrs. Tait resigned the previous year. Carl Denton was appointed conductor.

The season was still a brief one, offering six concerts in five months. The board decided to experiment with soloists. For the 1919-1920 season they engaged Rudolph Ganz, Albert Spalding, and Sophie Braslau. The results encouraged them to double the number of guest artists and to schedule four popular concerts the following season.

A dinner and complimentary concert two years later resulted in a definite strengthening of the symphony's position. Out of the meeting the Symphony Society arose, headed by influential men and women.

Portland, by 1925, was a city of nearly 280,000. Mr. Denton, who had been active in the direction of the orchestra since 1911, his conductor since 1918, resigned; and guest conductors were engaged from whom a permanent selection could be made. These were Jacques Gershkovitch, a native Russian who for some 15 years has been conductor of the Portland Junior Symphony Orchestra; Karl Krueger, present conductor of the Kansas City Philharmonic; and Theodore Spiering, one-time assistant to Gustav Mahler as conductor of the New York Philharmonic. Mr. Spiering won the appointment, but did not survive to take it.

The next announcement was that Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor of the New York Philharmonic and Lewissohn Stadium concerts, had been engaged.

The story of the next few years reveals some of the brightest spots in Portland's musical record. The number and variety of concerts increased; there were regular, popular, and children's concerts, about 20 each year. Attendance increased, season ticket sales mounted, and contributions to the maintenance fund were generous. The new conductor, with a fresh memory of works not generally heard, captured the imaginations of music lovers and civic leaders alike. Businessmen awakened to the advertising worth of a symphony orchestra. The pride of the city was stirred. The President of the Symphony Society wrote in the prospectus for 1928-29 that there then existed in the United States 51 "grand orchestras," and that Portland's "ranked among the first 14 in point of excellence."

Concert goers received a statement at the close of the 1937-38 season to the effect that decreasing patronage, a mounting deficit, and diminishing income had forced the Symphony Society to suspend operations for a period of two seasons while it "caught up with its arithmetic."

Allegheny River Hurls Ice Over Town

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14 (AP)—Backwaters of the Allegheny River, bottled up by an ice gorge 12 miles long and 30 feet high in some spots, hurled huge chunks of ice onto the main street of Parker, 60 miles upstream, and then began to recede slowly last night.

At its crest of 23 feet, three feet above flood stage, the river flowed two feet deep over the Main Street, flooded scores of cellars and ebbed into the first floors of a few business houses.

Meanwhile heavy, slushy snow fell over a great part of Pennsylvania, ranging as high as 12 inches here, although most of it melted quickly. Four inches fell on the eastern slopes of the Allegheny ridge at Altoona, and five inches down the Ohio River at Wheeling.

Temperatures were moderate, mostly just below freezing.

W. S. Brotzman, weather observer, said there was little danger of floods.

S. C. Senate Denies Free School Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A proposal to provide free textbooks in the first seven grades of South Carolina's public schools was refused by the Senate by a 20 to 17 vote. The measure, if adopted, would have added $300,000 to the general appropriation bill, which is being increased constantly.

Considerable debate preceded the ballot. Senators Laney of Chesterfield and Jeffries of Colleton offered the amendment.

The resolution passed its first test with flying colors when the chamber rejected, 13 to 15, a move to table the amendment.

Senator Quattlebaum of Horry said that the proposal "sounds pretty" but "I daresay no child is being kept out of school because of textbooks."

Mr. Laney responded to what he termed Mr. Quattlebaum's "high-flown argument" with the declaration that the textbook amendment was "doctoring the mudsills of society."

Although admitting he was in favor of supplying textbooks to children who can't afford them, Senator Wise of Chester said he was not in favor of inaugurating a new tax to give free books to everybody.

Senator Harvey of Beaufort deplored "a growing feeling that I see over the United States . . . that we are wards of the Government and that our Government is going to take care of us.

He expressed a strong adherence to rugged individualism and opposed centralization of government in Washington and "I am against centralization of government in Columbia."

Senator Abrams of Newberry disclosed that he had "heard no one asking for free textbooks. . . . Other things are more necessary, I believe."

"It looks to me," Senator Warren of Hampton said, "the Senate might inquire of the Finance Committee where the money is coming from. . . . We are at the present time $1,000,000 shy of the necessary resources."

He added that facts and figures showed that there would have to be a "deficiency bill of $350,000" for the current fiscal year. Chairman Ward of the Finance Committee corroborated Senator Warren's statements, terming them as "essentially correct."

Senator Brown of Barnwell characterized the $300,000 as "a mere pittance" because free textbooks would cost $2,000,000. He predicted a "mere gesture for free textbooks" would "get us back into the hole."

"Unless we are going to put on the taxes let's don't appropriate the money," he urged the assembled solons. "If you are going to spend the money, you've got to tax somebody."

Mr. Brown then moved to reconsider all Senate-adopted amendments, except correctional ones, to the measure as reported by the finance committee, but Senator Sims of Orangeburg was sustained in his contention Brown's motion was out of order.

To date the Senate has increased the measure by $258,875.

"Ability to pay will determine our purchases," Senator Lyles of Fairfield said in agreeing with Mr. Brown's "sentiments."

U. S. Policy Gives Japan Advantage in Americas

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan again looms over the South American market.

Due to an odd timing of events that certainly was not devised by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, America itself has thrown Japan toward Latin America at the very moment when the southern neighbors are casting about for markets denied in the United States.

Hardly a day passes without some new report of Japanese trade negotiations in Mexico, Panama, or south along the Andes to Chile.

Nor is the initiative entirely on Japan's part. Argentina, unable to conclude a trade pact with the United States, has sent a delegation to Tokyo. Paraguay and several other countries turn unwillingly toward Japan, remarking that they prefer American goods but cannot buy more unless America will also buy more of their products.

Careful Where They Step

Such is the narrow ridge trodden by American diplomacy in its effort to swoop down with icy blasts around the ears of Japanese militarists in China, and at the same time to warm the hearts of South Americans with evidences of practical good neighborliness.

On one side, America deliberately shunts trans-Pacific trade onto an uncertain incline by making no move to restore treaty relationships with Japan, since expiration of the 1911 pact.

On the other side, America risks a decline of the Good Neighbor Policy by refusing at least so far, to meet South America half way in the exchange of products depended on by several of the southern countries to pay their board and lodging.

Side to be Considered

Yet while "America" is behind both of these moves, certain distinctions have to be made. The State Department is acutely aware that small measures of trade reciprocity with Argentina, Chile, and others, would pay handsome dividends in good will, and often in hard cash. Unfortunately for the Hull program, certain economic pressure groups within the United States find an election year well disposed to their purpose of keeping out competitive products from South America.

As long as Latin America cannot find adequate outlets within the Western Hemisphere for its money exports, Japan is in a strong position to enter the market.

Certain Japanese requirements can be met in South America almost to the exclusion of the United States. Cotton from Peru and Brazil could in time largely replace cotton from Georgia and the other Southern States. Oil is available in Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru. Chile and Peru have copper. Japan already is making deals in anticipation of a possible American embargo.

Machinery replacements on equipment originally ordered in the United States will have to be made here. Also Latin America cannot provide other needed new machinery for Japan.

Mutual Back-Scratching

If Japan buys extensively from Latin America, the Japanese naturally will expect to sell in return. Direct competition with American factories would result, and depend somewhat upon Japan's ability to produce. At present, coal and power shortages have stopped most of Japanese industrial plants except for war production.

The American State Department appears willing to risk loss of trade, not only with Japan, but with Latin America, rather than go on supplying to Japan from 50 to 60 per cent of the tools imported for invading China.

Yet all is not risk. Powerful counter-forces are at work within the Americas. Washington hopes to cushion even the shock of the Argentine and Uruguayan disappointments. Chile is still negotiating for a trade pact. As in Argentina, however, agreement in Chile depends largely on America.

One Good Sign Develops

United States legislators are not acting on the premise that it pays to trade with Latin America even at the cost of readjustments that require overriding the minority opposition.

A forward-looking sign is the tendency of Latin American nations to trade more among themselves. Argentina and Brazil have just signed a treaty. Chile and Argentina are studying their transport problems across the Andes.

Also, the projected Inter-American Bank, capitalized at $100,000,000 and a possible step toward needed trade finance, is now before the 21 Governments for consideration.

Japan at one time, from 1932 to 1937, multiplied its Latin American trade ninefold. A lull came with the China war. Much depends on the next few months, now again subtly shifting Pacific trade currents.

Chile Looks East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile and Japan are negotiating a compensation trade pact which it is hoped to complete before the end of this month, it was disclosed during the visit of Tutsuo Kawai, the special envoy now touring South America. A draft of the proposed treaty has been submitted to the consideration of the two governments.

The advanced state of the negotiations aroused considerable comment, as Japan's effort to obtain more Latin American trade has been especially remarked since the European war and the uncertainty in Japanese-American trade relations.

An Argentine trade mission is now en route to Tokyo.

A Paraguayan mission is due to leave for the same destination in March.

Japanese sources claim that a barter agreement will result with Argentina, exchanging canned meat, cereals, wool and possibly cotton for Japanese textiles and ceramics.

The Chileans, who desire more trans-Pacific trade equally as much as the Japanese, sent a trade mission to Tokyo three years ago. Mutual studies have continued since that time to procure an improved substitute for the limited exchange agreement framed to meet earlier crisis conditions when Japanese textiles poured into most South American markets. It was felt on both sides that, while a strictly barter basis continues to be necessary, there is no reason why this class of trade should not expand, given greater facilities for typical products.

Since the war the Japanese have been desirous of selling in the cheap lines hardware, manufactures and machinery that formerly came from Germany. An expansion in cotton textile sales is also contemplated. Under the impending treaty Chile would export more nitrate, copper, beans, dried fruits and salt. Japan sold approximately 3 per cent of Chile's imports last year.

South Americans generally consider that the Japanese drive for more trade is partially linked to the uncertainties of non-treaty trade with the United States. They do not anticipate any spectacular sales success such as was recorded between 1932 and 1937 when exchange control was not so tight.

If a crisis should develop in United States-Japanese trade relations it is thought that Japan would try to develop supplies of hides, cotton, petroleum, lumber, tobacco, and other mining products in Latin American territory. On the other hand, Japan could never expect to sell any appreciable quantity of silks in these countries, though cotton textiles would help to pay the bill.

The United States, similarly, would be expected to buy from Latin America some of the products it hitherto obtained from or through Japan. Among those cited are dried peas, vegetable oils and straw hats. There are virtually no southern supplies of raw silk.

Continued difficulties between Japan and the United States, especially if these develop into trade embargoes, would encourage new activties in South America, which would benefit by additional orders from both parties to the possible conflict.

Why People Move to Suburbs Another No. 1 U. S. Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Ask a planning expert or real estate man what the Nation's number one problem is and he would likely tell you: "The mass movement of people away from the centers of large cities to the periphery or the suburbs."

It is to combat that problem that the Urban Land Institute has just been formed here. The Institute, sponsored by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, is in fact an outgrowth of several years of preparatory work by the Association. It will act independently, however, with an independent board of trustees.

Briefly put, the purpose of the new Institute, to be carried out through research and the provision of advisory service to individual cities, is to break the force of this decentralization movement. It isn't that these people are opposed to a sound distribution of the population, but that they are concerned over the results of a too rapid disintegration.

Automobile a Factor

They point to the loss in property values, loss to downtown merchants, loss of taxes, added cost of service, and development of crime and other social problems.

The one big reason for this movement? Real estate spokesmen reply that it is the automobile. Others say that's oversimplifying it, that it is a combination of circumstances most of them having to do with lack of planning and foresight—foresight to adjust things to meet changes due not only to the automobile, but to other social and technological developments.

The key to the problem? It is agreed by real estate men and planning experts that it is neghborhood improvement. To turn the key, though, says Walter H. Blucher, executive director of the American Society of Planning Officials, there must be a city-wide plan.

For 50 years people have been moving from rural areas to the cities. Big cities, particularly, have grown bigger. Now, the people, fed up with dirt, noise, and congestion, and with superhighways handy to carry them back and forth to their work, are moving to the outskirts of the city, and leaving in their wake large blighted areas.

Social workers and economists both have called for decentralization. Such a movement is now definitely under way, but, the sponsors of this Institute point out, it is too fast.

It isn't entirely a matter of downtown property owners being worried about their investments. That is a factor, but the corrective movement is much more unselfish and objective.

To Avoid Repetition

"As outlying centers are established or enlarged," points out Herbert U. Nelson, executive director of the Real Estate Association, "the same errors which caused flight from the central district are being repeated."

It is to meet this problem also that the Institute is being established. And it is this far-sighted approach of real estate men, who have often in the past been concerned only with immediate property values and income, which Mr. Blucher says he thinks is especially encouraging.

Walter S. Schmidt of Cincinnati, Ohio, former President of the Real Estate Association, is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the new Institute; Rolland J. Hamilton, of New York, President of the American Radiator Company, is Vice-Chairman; Mr. Nelson is secretary, and Kenneth Rice, Vice-President of the Chicago Title & Trust Company is treasurer. Other members come from manufacturing, retail, and insurance and other lines outside the real estate field itself.

Way Cleared For Vote At G. M. Plants

DETROIT, Feb. 14 (AP)—The largest collective bargaining poll ever conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, involving 58 plants and 125,000 employees of General Motors Corporation, may be held early in April, it was forecast today.

An agreement by stipulation reached by four petitioning unions and the Corporation Feb. 13 ended what had threatened to be a lengthy hearing on the subject of election procedure and set the stage for the balloting.

Frank H. Bowen, NLRB Regional Director, said the agreement might permit the election to be held early in April. The time will be set by the Labor Board after examination of the hearing transcript in Washington.

The principal point settled by the agreement concerned the unit for bargaining, a matter of controversy since the hearing began. The joint stipulation provided that "the appropriate bargaining unit . . . is the plant or group of related buildings operating under a common local resident manager in the same local community, producing similar or related products, or craft subdivisions within each plant as may be selected by employees therein."

The stipulation was signed by officials of the corporation, the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), the United Automobile Workers (American Federation of Labor), the Patternmakers League of North America (A. F. of L.) and the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.).

Originally, 67 General Motors plants were affected by the NLRB order for a hearing. By agreement of the unions five of these were excluded before the hearing began two weeks ago. During Tuesday's session the U. A. W.-A. F. of L. and the U. A. W.-C. I. O. canceled petitions affecting four more—the Yellow Truck and Coach Plant at Pontiac, Mich., and the Chevrolet, Chevrolet Truck, and Fisher Body Divisions at Oakland, Calif.

Armour Agrees

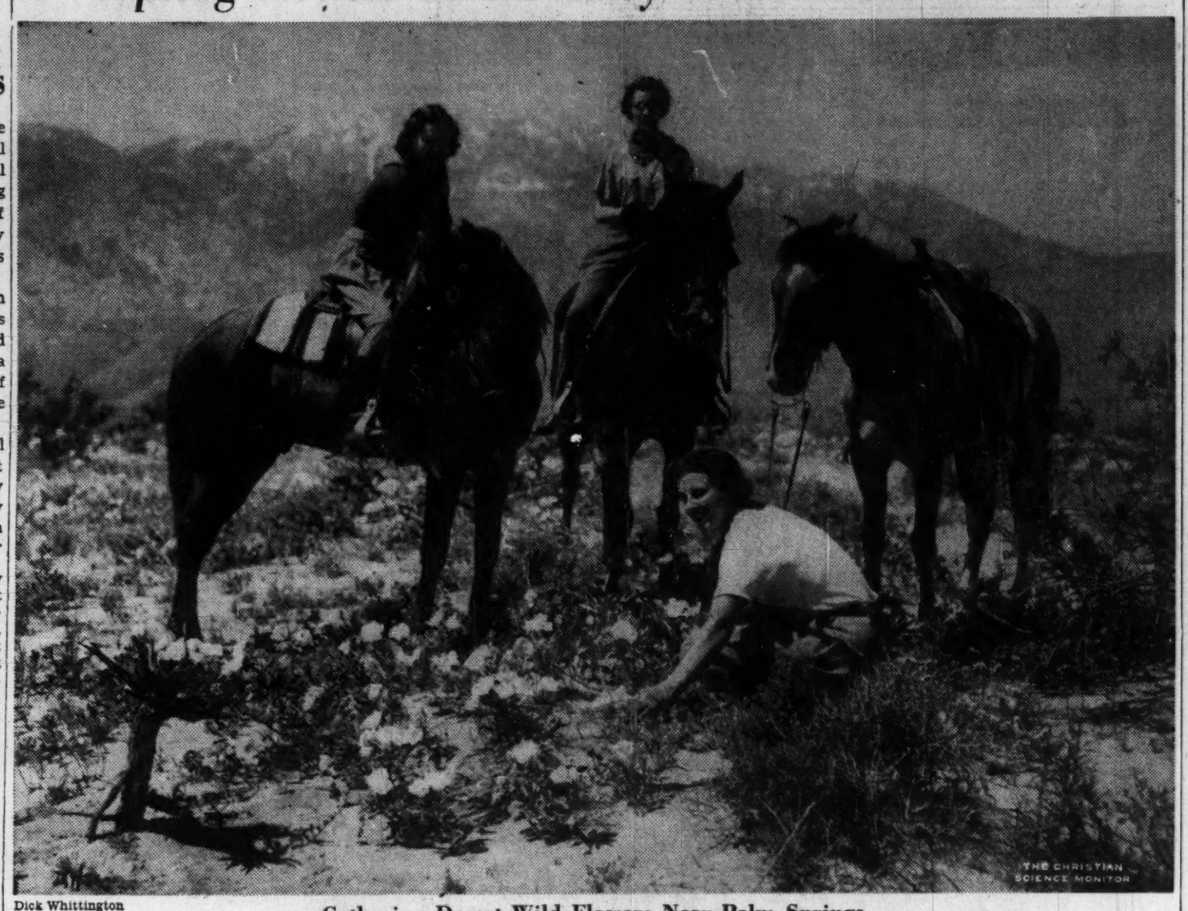
CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Van A. Bittner, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Packing House Workers Organizing Committee, announced Feb. 13 that the Union had reached a "memorandum agreement" with Armour & Co. affecting 7,000 production and maintenance employees in the Chicago Armour plant.

Mr. Bittner said there was no signed contract but that the agreement was reached after two weeks negotiations in which the Company recognized the P. W. O. C. as sole collective bargaining agent in Chicago.

The understanding also "strengthened the employees' security system, improved the vacation plan, guaranteed 32 hours of work a week and established machinery for settlement of grievances," Mr. Bittner said.

Similar agreements, he asserted, would be made for other Armour plants where the P. W. O. C. had won National Labor Relations Board elections, namely, Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Sioux City and Mason City, Iowa, South St. Paul, Minn., Fargo, N. D., Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Ind., Milwaukee, Wis., Denver, Colo., Birmingham, Ala., and St. Joseph, Mo.

Spring Flowers Bloom Early in the California Sun



Dick Whittington

Gathering Desert Wild Flowers Near Palm Springs

Rose-Purple Verbena Raises Curtain on Desert Display

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PALM SPRINGS, Calif.—Prolonged curtain-raiser to the annual spring spectacle of California wildflowers has been the blossoming throughout this autumn and winter of many of the desert's showiest plants.

Throughout the vast desert area of southeastern California, a winter which has broken records for cold and storms in other localities, has been featured by such a display of blooms as even old-timers can hardly recall.

From the Mexican border on the south to Death Valley on the north come reports of flowers which have advanced their regular spring blooming by weeks and even months. Heavy rains in late September, followed by a mild winter with occasional precipitation, have kept nature's flower beds abloom.

Perfume Permeates the Air

Leading the floral parade is the Sand Verbena, which spreads great splotches of vivid rose-purple across the sand dunes, giving many localities in the Palm Springs-Coachella Valley area the appearance, from the air, of a gigantic Persian carpet.

This verbena is really not a verbena at all. It looks like verbena, and is universally so called, but it's actually a plant of the Four O'Clock family whose proper name is Abronia. It has a delightful perfume which rises from the acres upon acres of blossoms and permeates the air for miles around. Driving across the desert at 50 miles an hour, you get the impression of rushing through some vast perfumer's shop.

The variety which is most common in the Coachella Valley and adjacent regions is Abronia villosa var. aurita. Every month since September has found this brilliant flower in abundance on the desert floor. It ordinarily does not bloom until early spring.

Arid Desert Abloom

Also gracing the southern desert at this almost unprecedentedly early season are encelia, ocotillo, and evening primrose, along with a number of less common blossoms. The Ocotillo is one of the desert's most striking and brilliant plants—with its brittle-looking, barren stalks surmounted by bright flame-colored banners.

From Death Valley comes word that a record rainfall of 1.32 inches in early February has brought on a wildflower festival of rare proportions. The rain fell gently for 15 hours and had time to soak into the rocky soil of the Valley, with hardly any run-off.

Many of Death Valley's spring flowers have already been in bloom for weeks. Some 50 species of flowering plants are now in blossom, coloring the usually dry, barren fans and washes of this most arid of American deserts. Desert sunflowers more than three feet high, phacelias, mallows, primroses of half a dozen species, lupine, poppies, sand verbena, cacti and many more are already out, and will bloom in even greater profusion.

Dozens of Death Valley plants are so little known as to have no common names, and many are found only in that region. Rare or new plants are being discovered every year. Park Service botanists—of the Death Valley National Monument—recently explored a canyon in the Owlshead Mountains where they found a thick growth of the beautiful smoke tree (Parosela spinosa), hitherto unknown in Death Valley. The range of this species is extended nearly 100 miles to the north of its known habitat in the Colorado Desert by this discovery.

The autumn and winter display of wildflowers throughout the California desert region is, in spite of its beauty and magnitude, quite limited in scope and variety as compared with the abundance of spring blossoms which will shortly be on view.

The performance so far is only a curtain-raiser. The big show is still to come.

Youth Conference Under Attack For Lack of Constructiveness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 —The American Youth Congress has gone home but in its wake are a flood of protests that its demands for far-reaching Government aid and its leniency toward Soviet Russia do not accurately mirror the attitude of most young Americans.

The University of Maryland student paper, the Diamondback—yesterday published a front-page editorial condemning the American Youth Congress as "unconstructive."

"The whole attitude of the group," said the editorial, "is one of criticism—a self-assured criticism that is intolerant of opposition or restraint and suggests no remedial measures. . . . There is an old saying, 'If you must use a hammer, build with it.' The American Youth Congress has never realized the truth of this or attempted to give it a try."

Referring to membership of the Young Communist League in the Congress, the editorial said, "You cannot harness Communism and expect it to work for democracy."

Poll by High School Paper

The question of just how widely representative of American youth opinion are demands for special Government aid was also raised in a high school poll taken by Scholastic Magazine, results of which have just been announced.

Only 10 per cent of the high school students voted for Government jobs until times improve. In preference to Federal aid, 59 per cent voted for expert vocational advice, and 31 per cent favored more school or college training.

On a question as to where high school students should place the blame if they have difficulty in finding a job, 61 per cent replied they would blame themselves for not taking advantage of training opportunities offered them. Thirty-two per cent said they would lay future failure to obtain employment on the present economic situation "which does not offer enough jobs to go around."

Some Disclosures in Poll

Among other disclosures in the Scholastic poll were these:

Eighty-five per cent said young people are guided less by religion than their parents were.

Fifty-six per cent said young people with ability are finding it no more difficult today than at other times to get ahead.

Eighty-four per cent thought young people today tend to make up their own minds on these questions more than formerly.

Forty-four per cent said they would take only a job offering a chance of advancement and a living wage.

Meanwhile, the American Youth Congress went ahead with its plan to co-operate on legislative ends with Labor's Nonpartisan League, headed by John L. Lewis.

After a three-hour conference between the Youth Congress Committee and League representatives, a joint statement was issued saying it was agreed that co-operation between local youth groups and branches of the League should be "developed and extended."

Government Hospital Plan Draws Attack of Physician

VENICE, Fla., Feb. 14 (AP)—Vacant beds in present hospitals were cited to the American College of Surgeons as proof that Government construction of additional hospitals to serve the poor is not necessary.

"From 1928 to 1938 there was an increase of 61,987 hospital beds in the United States," Dr. E. J. McCormick of Grand Rapids, Mich., said in a prepared address. "During this period the number of unoccupied beds increased by 8,919. In 1938, there was an average daily census of 132,454 empty beds in general hospitals.

"If present construction trends continue there would be 147,000 vacancies in 1942, but if the proposed construction program now before our country's lawmakers comes to pass we would have 526,000 general hospital beds with a probable corresponding increase in vacancies."

Voices Rebuttal

Much has been said about morbidity and mortality in states where the population has lower incomes and this has been advanced as an argument in favor of Government medicine, he said.

"But no amount of physicians and the building of additional hospitals will substitute for the lack of food, clothing, and housing," he continued.

"Give the people of these localities health education, proper and decent food, clean homes, toilet facilities, shoes, and decent wages and diseases will decline. . . .

Threat to Democracy

Dr. McCormick said medicine in America has been in the vanguard of advance under democracy and rigid governmental control would be the first step in democracy's downfall and the beginning of the end of initiative and progress.

He cited an American Medical Association survey which showed that through Aug. 31, 1939, 25 per cent of American physicians gave free care to 3,000,000 individuals and rendered 2,000,000 hours of free care to hospitals and clinics.

Navahos Cash In on Clay

HOLBROOK, Ariz. (AP)—Navaho Indians are getting income from an unexpected source. A deposit of clay on their reservation, valuable in petroleum refining, is being mined under a royalty agreement.

Virginia Library Gets Inscriptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The process of fitting the new Virginia State Library building with its girdle of wisdom and philosophy has been completed.

Around the building, in big stone letters more than a foot high, have been placed appropriate quotations from four famous Virginians.

The Broad Street side is devoted to the judicial motif, in recognition of the fact that the building is the home of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. Across the Broad Street front is this from Chief Justice John Marshall: "The judicial department comes home in its effects to every man's fireside: it passes on his property, his reputation, his life, his all."

Thomas Jefferson speaks from the side toward the Capitol, on Capitol Street: "Reason and free inquiry are the only effectual agents against error. They are the natural enemies of error and of error only."

Looking toward City Hall, on Eleventh Street, is this from George Washington: "A knowledge of books is the basis upon which other knowledge is to be built." On the Twelfth Street side James Madison says: "Liberty and learning: but best supported when leaning each on the other."

Public Housing 'Graduates' Bring New Problem to Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Graduating" from public housing projects because their incomes are too high, hundreds of families here who will have to move this spring are offering a new market and a new problem to private real estate interests, to say nothing of what "graduating" means to themselves.

Both sides of the story were told at a Housing Institute held to enlighten "Jane Q. Public" at the Woman's City Club.

The problem, as stated in this forum, is this: Some 700 families, who have had a taste of clean, light homes and good neighborhood conditions, now have to go back to private dwellings. But private real estate can't offer them anything like what they have been accustomed to, unless it works out some new large-scale housing plan of its own or finds a way profitable to modernize old houses.

The Chicago Housing Authority is right now trying to find ways to bring about rehabilitation of old properties and to help the displaced families in other ways, reported Miss Elizabeth Wood, its executive secretary, principal speaker at this conference.

For People With Less

Why this large-scale eviction must occur this spring was explained by Miss Wood. It's really nobody's fault. In line with a popular demand for lowering rents in housing projects to reach a lower income group, the Authority has cut its operating costs, and rents can now be reduced. But as rents go down, eligibility lists have to be drastically revised, for the law provides that families living in the projects must have incomes no greater than five times the rent. Under this rule, about one-third the families now living here must move.

And where will they go? "This is the saddest part of the problem we have had to face," said Miss Wood.

Unexpectedly, a voice from the audience confirmed her statement. "You don't know the half of it." The speaker was Mrs D. Petruzelli, one of the about-to-be-evicted tenants of Jane Addams Houses, whose income is just a little above the new maximum. Encouraged to speak from the floor, Mrs. Petruzelli gave the clubwomen a first-hand story of the situation.

"We're not making a fight about moving," she said. "But we want a decent home for our five children, and we can't find one at the rent we can pay. We would even pay a little more than we do now if we could find something as good.

"It's not our fault that we've been permitted to live in a house where we get a lot of air and sunlight. Before we moved here, our rooms were so dark we had to burn electric light all summer. We're not used to that any more.

Better for Children

"Our children used to have to play out in the street. Here we live in a row house with a front yard, and I can see them playing there from the window as I work. It's been so much better for my husband, too. He started a craft shop with some other men in the building, and he has been making me furniture just like you see in the stores.

"Now we have to leave all that, unless we can find some way to borrow money to build our own places, or get someone to build for us. Maybe if enough of us get together we can."

While still deeply moved by this recital, the clubwomen were given the other side. A motherly looking woman in the group rose to tell the landlord's predicament.

Mrs. L. W. Harjes explained that she and her husband owned a nine-flat building on the edge of a new housing project. But much as they need tenants, they can't find them. People who come to look, she said, compared her quarters unfavorably with those of the subsidized projects, but if she were to give them what the Government does, she would lose money.

Behind the Headlines

Youth movement gets off to a late start in America but interest grows in politics —It should embody the best elements of youthful thought and be refreshing and constructive in action.

It is paradoxically true that in the United States of America, which is certainly one of the freest Nations in the world, politically, the youth of the land has until very recently given less thought to politics than in almost any other country.

Judging from the recent activities of the American Youth Congress in Washington, this is changing. Youth is waking up, politically. Apprehensive parents may feel that it is leaping out of the wrong side of the bed, but at least it is getting up.

The United States is being added to the list of Nations where there is a youth movement that counts in politics, and in the economic and social life of the country. The American youth movement, as it evolves, will probably be just as distinctively American as similar movements are typical of the other Nations where they have grown up.

Revolutionary Youth

Youth is always inclined to be revolutionary, and youth in the United States is no exception to the rule. The more ruthlessly it is suppressed, the more revolutionary it becomes. No one is more likely to take to throwing bombs than a student who is denied the right to say and do what he thinks is right. In Germany a century ago, in Russia under the Czars, in China under Japanese domination, this has been strikingly demonstrated.

What shall we do about these unruly youngsters? This is the question that statesmen have often asked themselves. Their wisdom may be measured by the nature of their answers to this question. For those youngsters will assuredly be the citizens of tomorrow.

Youth and Dictators

Collectivist and totalitarian states have their own way of handling this problem. They form a youth organization with official sanction and proceed to dragoon all the youth of the Nation into it.

They inculcate in the youth the same bigotry and lack of toleration that characterize the Government of the Nation. They do not admit, and the youth are forbidden to admit, that there is any room for variation from the rigid uniformity of imposed beliefs. There is only one youth organization and it is formed not by the youth, but by their elders for them. Youth is obliged to belong to it and conform to its program.

Actually, this is not a youth movement at all. It is a grown-ups movement, organized from the top down. It is based on the assumption that it is not safe to let young people think for themselves, the Government does it for them, and, for that matter, for their elders.

Democratic Methods

Democracies have a different way of handling the situation. They begin by admitting that the youth of the Nation have a right to think, and eventually to act, politically. They realize that the best political education is education in self-government, and that the time to begin it is early. Statesmen of the democracies strive to provide political guidance for the rising generation but they see the unwisdom of compulsion. That is the way the thing is being done in the United States today.

There are various reasons why American students have had little to do with national politics up to now. Most of them have been too much concerned with football, a few with their studies, and a considerable number with making a living while attending school and college. This "working your way through" is, by the way, a typically American institution.

Meanwhile, the youth of most other nations have been much more active in the political field. There is no university in America where national politics have been so keenly debated, and where political clubs have thrived so well, as at Oxford in England. There is no counterpart in America—we are happy to say—of France's "Camelots du Roi." Fortunately, there has never been anything in the United States like the government-regimented youth organizations of Italy, Germany, and Russia.

Today there is the beginning of a political youth movement in America. It should embody the best elements of the youthful thought of a youthful Nation. Its effects should be refreshing, rejuvenating and constructive.

Rex Miller

Bridges Compares Lincoln and Deal

ENID, Okla., Feb. 14 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, a Republican Presidential aspirant, asserted last night that the struggle of Abraham Lincoln to preserve the Union was in direct contrast to "the accomplishment of the New Deal in dividing it."

"What mockery it is that the New Dealers should express their admiration for a man who gave his life for national unity," Senator Bridges said, "when national disunity has been the achievement of the New Deal."

The Senator spoke at a Lincoln Day banquet held late to permit him to be present. He addressed a Republican rally Feb. 12 in Oklahoma City.

Senator Bridges said the Republican Party would offer the people "the opportunity to work, to reap the fruits of their labor, and to rise through their initiative and ability."

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Every day when the whistle blows our cleanup squads go to work in earnest. Every bit of the equipment in every one of our pasteurizing plants must be completely dismantled, completely cleansed and sterilized, and then reassembled. Why? So that you and your children may have *pure* milk from Elsie the Borden Cow every morning. It's a costly procedure. We might be less thorough and save a pretty penny. But we believe that Borden customers prefer to have a part of their milk money spent to assure their getting fresh milk. Borden's Farm Products.

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How Mickey Mouse joined our family

by Westinghouse

• "*Plastic dishes* with pictures of Mickey Mouse—how in the world did Westinghouse get into that line?" asked a buyer. Well, it's an odd story, showing how the logic of production sometimes leads to surprising answers.

• *Among the many* electrical products that we make are the outlets, switches, plugs, fuses and other little connections needed in a wiring system. They are known as Bryant and Hemco wiring devices, and are made in our factory in Bridgeport. In 1928, when the amazing possibilities of plastics were startling industry, we took over a nearby plastics plant to mould these various devices.

• *The capacity* of this plant was greater than our needs, so we either had to cut it down or find new uses for plastics. About that time, scientists created new plastics in vivid, rainbow colors — marvelously suited to tableware, toys, smokers' fittings and hundreds of such things. It seemed a long jump from dynamos and motors, but we had the plant and the plastics, so we plunged into the new field.

• *Famous designers* went to work—skilled tool makers made hundreds of new dies—we hired salesmen who knew dishes and tumblers rather than switches and plugs—and almost before we knew it, had an important new business on our hands.

• *Our first big hit* was with children. They were delighted with fascinating dishes decorated with pictures of Mickey Mouse, Snow White, and other lovable people who live in story books. *We have sold millions of dishes glorifying Mickey and his gang!* And millions of gaily colored spoons, plates, tumblers and kitchenware, all identified by the well known names they bear—Hemcoware or Safetyware. That pen-tray on your desk, the plastic housing of your new electric razor or the beautiful plastic cabinet of your bedside radio—they probably are all of our make.

• *Today,* this plastics plant is busy with orders from chain and department stores from all over the country . . . from sales organizations who use these products for premiums and novelties . . . and from manufacturers who are using plastic parts in their products.

• *To us* Westinghouse people, trained as we are to do years of research before launching a new electrical product, this overnight success that seems almost to have come out of the air, is startling and refreshing. Actually, of course, it did take a lot of planning and good team work—but still, it's fun to look back and see how Mickey Mouse came to join the Westinghouse family.

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Reich Puts Safety Zone Up to Allies

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (AP)—The German Government declared today that the Pan-American neutrality "safety zone" plan can succeed "only if the known English and French standpoint is fundamentally revised."

The German view was stated in a note replying to a protest sent by the Pan-American neutrality conference last December, a few days after the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee engaged in an all-day running gun battle with three British cruisers just off the Uruguayan coast.

The conference, composed of 21 American republics, sent a similar protest to France and Britain.

Note Called Unfounded

The German Government in its note today said that it could "anticipate success of further pursuance of the security zone plan" only if the Allies' stand is changed.

[Great Britain in its reply to the Pan-American protest on Jan 15 rejected the neutrality zone as "ineffective" and reserved its belligerent rights in the area, which extends roughly for 300 miles off the coast of the Americas. Britain said acceptance would depend on assurance the area would not afford a "vast sanctuary" for German warships. France on Jan. 23 replied with a similar stand, stating that there must be assurance that Germany would not send either supply ships or warships into the zone.]

The German stand was outlined in a note handed to the Foreign Minister of Panama by German Chargé d'Affaires Winter.

The German Government said it regarded the American Governments' note of Dec. 24 as "unfounded," because in the waters concerned only "current rules of law can be authoritative."

Rules Observed "Strictly"

These rules, the note continued, the German Army has observed "most strictly." It said the German Government "welcomes" the expressed desire of the American republics to remain neutral.

Germany is ready, said the note, "to enter into a further exchange of thought with the governments of the American republics regarding putting of the Declaration of Panama into effect," but it observed that Germany must assume as a result of the British and French Governments' answers that they "are unwilling seriously to enter into the thought of a security zone."

The German Government said it perceived in the attitude of the Allies a will to "destroy from the beginning the fundamental thought of a security zone."

Full Damage to Spee a Secret Despite Uruguay's Blue Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — There were no surprises in the Uruguayan Government's Blue Book review of the diplomatic history of the Admiral Graf Spee while in this port, but special interest attached to the technical committee's report on the damage sustained by the German pocket battleship in its encounter with three British cruisers off the River Plate on Dec. 13 last.

Thousands of amateurs and certainly scores of professional naval men awaited the Uruguayan report to obtain the first authoritative version of the damage sustained by the Admiral Graf Spee, to test the diplomatic contention that it could be put into navigable shape within 72 hours—the time allowed.

Powers Know More

After having read this version, they are convinced that the intelligence departments of foreign powers, especially of the United States and Great Britain, have long since known more than contained in this Blue Book.

The Uruguayan technicians only officially examined "damages affecting the vessel's navigability," as required by neutrality law. The inspection was ocular, and it was the considered opinion that the repairs could be carried out provisionally in three days. Their main conclusions were:

1. Counting large and small perforations, there were 15 holes in the starboard side and 12 on the port. No cracks in the stern were observed.

2. The fire-fighting installations, claimed to be reduced to inefficiency, did not affect the ship's navigability.

3. A shell destroyed one of the boilers and its services, as well as the electric installations, in the kitchen, bakery, and laundry.

4. There was an auxiliary boiler for the provision of drinking water. As this was under the bridge and sustained no damage, it was not inspected.

It was this technical report that led to the decree on Dec. 15 which gave a time limit of 72 hours for the Admiral Graf Spee's shelter in Montevideo port. The Blue Book disclosed that the German Legation originally asked for 15 days to make repairs and not 30 days as was constantly reported at the time.

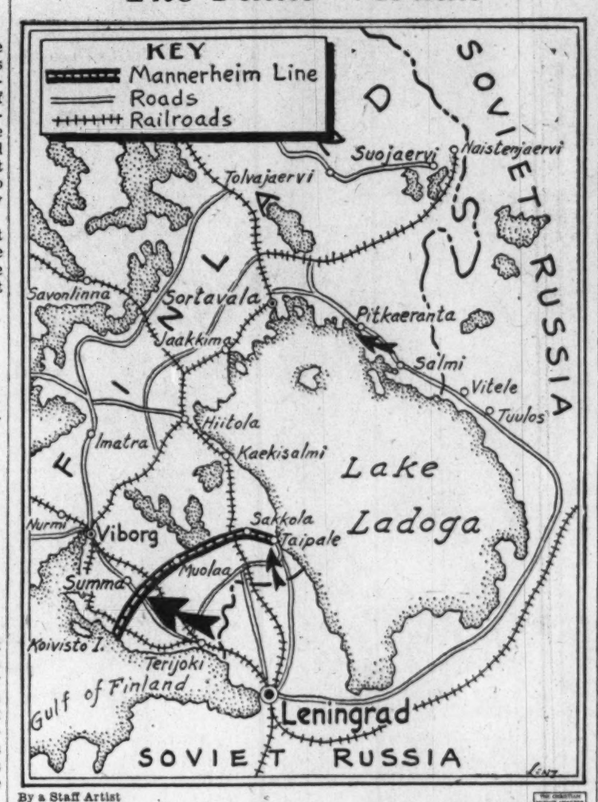
The Blue Book gave a detailed history of the incident, including the three-cornered diplomatic exchanges, from the last phase of the battle itself until the internment decree. The report of Commander Fernando J. Fuentes of the warship Uruguay which was on coastal patrol when the pursued pocket battleship appeared in sight at 6:14 p. m. on Dec. 13, is given.

Pursuit Maneuvers

From that time on virtually the whole action accurred in territorial waters, according to the commander of the Uruguay.

There was one significant revelation about the Tacoma, German supply ship. When it arrived in Montevideo the explanation of Capt. Hans Konow was that he was forced into port to fuel. He was conceded permission to load heavy fuel oil and gasoline. When inspected, after the Graf Spee was sunk and at the time of the Tacoma's internment, there was no change in the amount of fuel aboard.

The Finns' Verdun



By a Staff Artist

Russians Mass Artillery, Infantry, and Planes

Large arrow shows the main point of the Russian attack on the Mannerheim Line, the goal of which is the port of Viborg. Smaller arrows indicate other points on the offensive, which has been called the Finnish Verdun.

Mannerheim Line 'Only Bent'; Phantom Skiers Repel Thrust

HELSINGFORS, Finland Feb. 14 (AP)—Finland today acknowledged that "a few foremost positions" of the Mannerheim Line have fallen to the Red Army positions in the 14-day battle on the Karelian Isthmus. This was in the Summa sector. A Finnish communique declared, however, that the Russians had been repulsed before penetrating beyond Finland's advance posts. A number of Russian tanks moving across ice-coated Lake Ladoga were disabled by artillery fire, it said.

Only in the eastern portion of the Summa sector—a sector about 10 miles wide—did the invading forces succeed in capturing a few of the Finnish foremost positions, but the advance was repulsed before it reached the positions farther back, says the Finnish communiqué.

Several Positions Taken

Northeast of Lake Ladoga, the Finns said, their forces repelled all enemy attempts to advance. In the Kuhmo sector an enemy battalion was destroyed and several enemy positions were captured.

Finnish batteries on Koivisto Island meanwhile shelled the Russians advancing over the ice, inflicting appreciable losses on them and sinking a number of tanks. Russian aircraft bombed the towns of Lahti, Heinola, and Porvoo, as well as a number of villages. Altogether 17 enemy planes were shot down, according to confirmed reports.

"Thus far," said the High Command in an oral statement last night, "the Finnish Army is able to hold its own, but we really rely on civilized nations of the world to relieve us in this situation."

Finland's soldiers were pictured clinging to redoubts and breastworks in the snows of the Karelian Isthmus and even counterattacking in force at propitious moments.

Bent—Not Broken

Military authorities acknowledged that the Mannerheim Line had been bent—but not broken.

Major dents in the line, these quarters insisted, had been removed by recapture of steel and concrete fortifications, leaving only a few outlying machine-gun nests in Russian hands.

Finnish reticence as to losses among the defenders persists. An officer, questioned on this point, said, "We can tell you that the Finnish losses are exceedingly small, and you will find it hard to believe.

"You've seen and acknowledged the ease with which the phantom skiers disappear against the snow with their capes as camouflage. Our losses are small. Our men know how to conceal themselves."

Ten weeks ago, Finland's soldiers, for most part, were white collar and factory workers, farmers and students. The standing force under arms in peacetime was less than 35,000. Now the Army—men in arms or subject to call—is estimated at 350,000.

The officer said Finnish losses occurred most frequently "among our sub-lieutenants—youths from the cities, of good education and excessive bravery."

Finnish Minister Is 'Happiest Man'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hjalmar Procope, the Finnish Minister, was perhaps the happiest man in the Chamber Feb. 13 when the Senate passed the bill making possible a $20,000,000 loan to his country.

Mr. Procope, leaning over the rail of the diplomatic gallery, was an intent listener throughout most of the afternoon's debate. During the roll call he kept an informal tally.

"I am very gratified at the vote in the Senate," he said afterward. "My country will highly appreciate this renewed sign of the sympathy of a great Nation."

U-Boat 'Law' Imperils U. S. Shipping

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (AP)—Any American ship touching a British port such as Gibraltar, either of its own volition or for forced examination by the British contraband control, would be, from a legal point of view, a "fair victim" for a German submarine, authorized German sources said today.

This statement was made in explanation of the situation surrounding the sinking Feb. 10 of the 6,853-ton Holland-America liner Burgerdijk 15 miles south of Bishop's Rock, off the southwestern tip of England.

[In Washington today Government officials said German submarines legally could sink an American ship forced to put into a British control port only after it had been ascertained that the ship cargo was more than 50 per cent contraband destined for Germany's foes.

Authorities here showed small concern for the statement of a Berlin spokesman which upheld the sinking of a Netherlands liner and said American ships in the same status would be as fair a victim.

American ships are forbidden by the Neutrality Act from carrying passengers or cargo to belligerent ports.

If, therefore, an American ship were required by the British to halt at Gibraltar, for example, the presumption would be that the cargo would be destined for Italy, Greece, or some other neutral Mediterranean country, and not for an enemy of Germany.

Under these circumstances, it was held doubtful here that a German submarine commander would risk reaction by American public opinion through sinking a vessel carrying cargo to a neutral.]

Legal Propriety Defended

The authorized German spokesmen stoutly defended the "legal propriety" of the sinking of the Burgerdijk, despite the fact that 90 per cent of her cargo was reported consigned to the Netherlands Government. They repeated their assertion of yesterday that the essential consideration was that the ship was heading for an English port which it intended to touch before proceeding to Holland.

The Netherlanders' contention that the submarine commander refused to examine the ship's papers to determine whether the cargo was contraband does not alter the case in view of the fact the vessel was sailing for the Downs, English control point off the southeast coast, it was stated.

The Germans said the same rule would apply to an American ship.

"An unfortunate situation has been brought about by the English insistence upon taking ships into English ports for examination," it was explained. "It's a deliberate British policy aimed at causing trouble between Germany and neutrals."

U-Boat Hasn't Reported

It was asserted that there was no information yet from any German source that the Burgerdijk was sunk by a German submarine. But it was said that if this was the case the legality of the sinking was beyond doubt. It was explained that a German submarine commander does not make a report on his activities until returning to his home port, and this might not be for several weeks.

[Capt. L. M. J. Scriwanek of the Burgerdijk today told the Holland-America Line in Amsterdam that the German U-boat commander who sank the Netherlands freighter refused to look at her papers, and ordered her torpedoed only on the ground that the ship and cargo were bound for an English port.]

Britain Permits Citizens To Fight for Finland

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Britain today gave its citizens formal permission to volunteer to fight for Finland against Soviet Russia.

Ivan Maisky, Russia's Ambassador, sat in the diplomatic gallery as Mr. Osbert Peake, Undersecretary for Home Affairs, announced the decision in reply to questions in the House of Commons.

The Government action regularizes the enlistment of British volunteers for the Finnish forces which has been under way on a considerable scale for some time.

Britain's attitude is that no added strain on British-Russian relations should result from the enlistment sanction since the Soviet Union says it is not at war against Finland, only the "white Finns."

Moscow recognizes a "People's Government" set up near the Finnish frontier when war started.

The British Ambassador to Russia, Sir William Seeds, is now on leave but authoritative sources insist he is returning to Moscow later this month.

Supports League Policy

Mr. Peake's reply said:

"His Majesty's Government have carefully considered this matter in light of the resolution passed by the Assembly of the League of Nations Dec. 14 last on the subject of the provision of assistance to Finland.

"It would in their view be inconsistent with the spirit and with the terms of that resolution that British subjects who wish to volunteer for service in Finland should be hindered by provisions of the Enlistment Act, seeing that that act contains the power to grant dispensations.

"Accordingly general license has been granted to British subjects to enlist in the Finnish force and license has been granted to a recruiting organization which has been established in London."

Only those over 27 years of age, or who for other reasons are not likely to be called for Britain's own military services, are free to join the Finns.

Thousands Ready to Serve

Thousands from all walks of life were said to be offering their services to the Finnish Recruiting Bureau, though no organized group is known to have departed for Finland yet.

A small group of 500 "blue ribbon" fighting men with military experience were reported to be getting special training for service against Russia.

The Government's policy was announced in response to a question from Mr. D. N. Pritt, Opposition Laborite, who asked the Home Secretary if he were aware an organization was at work in London recruiting volunteers.

Mr. Pritt also asked whether, since the Government had been advised by law officers of the crown in 1937 (during the Spanish war) that the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 made it illegal for any British subject to serve in the forces of a foreign state making war on a state friendly with Britain or induce persons to enlist, violators would be prosecuted.

Three British Ships Sunk

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—British merchant shipping losses took a sudden spurt with announcement today of the sinking of three ships totaling more than 30,000 tons.

Largest of these was the 12,306-ton British freighter Sultan Star, which reported by wireless to New York that she was torpedoed 230 miles southwest of Land's End, England, and that the crew was abandoning ship.

Added to this was the sinking by German action of the British tanker Gretafield, 10,191 tons, off the northern coast of Scotland was reported Feb. 14. Twenty-eight of her crew were rescued by trawlers; 13 were reported missing.

First accounts did not give the cause of the sinking, but it was reported that the Gretafield, which is out of Newcastle, burst into flames before going down.

At the same time the 8,501-ton tanker British Triumph was authoritatively reported to have turned turtle and sunk after an explosion in the North Sea yesterday. Rescue of 42 survivors was reported, but five crewmen were still missing.

From Belfast the Swedish freighter Dalaro, 3,927 tons, was reported to have been sunk by a mine or torpedo off the Irish coast Feb. 12 and her crew picked up by the Belgian trawler Jean de Wanil.

An Oslo dispatch Feb. 13 told of loss of the 4,114-ton Norwegian motorship Snestad by mine or torpedo. The crew was saved. Sinking of the 290-ton British trawler Togimo was disclosed with landing of survivors in southeast Ireland.

In Oslo it was reported that a British plane, sighting the crew of the 5,177-ton Danish steamer Chastine Maersk Feb. 14 after the vessel had been sunk, called a Norwegian ship which saved all of the crew of 30.

U. S. Loans to Scandinavias

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a loan whose value to Finland is further delayed because of its limitations will ever help depends upon whether the Mannerheim Line can hold out long enough to wait for the assistance promised.

Indeed, the possibilities of a negotiated peace are not ruled out and American mediation in behalf of such a peace is available.

Cable dispatches from Helsingfors that Russia may be ready to open negotiations through a third power to end the Russo-Finnish war on a basis that would maintain Finland's independence find some support in informed quarters here.

When two weeks ago President Kallio voiced to the Finnish Diet the Nation's offer to conclude "an honorable peace," Washington stood ready then to facilitate an exchange of proposals between Moscow and Helsingfors, and it is considered entirely possible, as Edmund Stevens' dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor hints, that the American Ambassador to Russia, Laurence A. Steinhardt, is in the process of sounding out both sides.

In addition to Sweden's latest warplane orders in the United States, plans are discussed to enable Finland to obtain with Sweden as an intermediary, surplus American arms supplies.

Mounting Swedish sentiment in behalf of Finland is illustrated by the fact that the Finnish Relief Fund in Sweden has already reached a total of 12,000,000 crowns or $3,000,000. Judged by the size of Sweden's population, this would be comparable to President Hoover's drive in the United States raising at least $63,000,000.

The Swedish Merchantmen's Association, representing 23,000 dealers, has agreed to give 10 per cent of the proceeds of one day's sales in their shops and department stores and 400,000 out of Sweden's 6,000,000 people are contributing one day's salary every month.

The Senate approval followed vigorous minority debate that the loans would endanger American neutrality, and the balloting cut squarely across party lines as follows.

For—49

Democrats	38
Republicans	9
Progressive	1
Farmer-Labor	1

Against—27

Democrats	16
Republicans	9
Independent	1
Farmer-Labor	1

The vote found the two leading Republican Presidential candidates in the Senate on opposite sides, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg favoring the loan and Senator Robert A. Taft opposing it.

Search U. S. Ships

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare disclosed Feb. 14 that seven United States vessels were among 155 merchantmen whose cargoes were examined at the three contraband control ports in the United Kingdom during the week ending Feb. 10.

The entire cargoes of 97 ships were released, the Ministry said.

It asserted that during the same week the cargoes of 74 ships were handled under the navicert system under which advance copies of manifests are studied before a ship's arrival. Sixty such ships were released after checking the original manifests.

Running Blockade

LONDON (AP)—The Evening News said Feb. 13 that six German merchantmen left Vigo, Spain, Feb. 10 under cover of darkness to attempt a dash through the Allied blockade to Germany.

The ships took refuge in the Spanish port at the outbreak of war. Their name and tonnage were listed as the Wangoni, 7,848; Orizaba, 6,937; Wahehe, 6,937; Arucas, 3,369; Rostock, 2,542, Morea, 1,927.

The Evening News did not give the source of its information.

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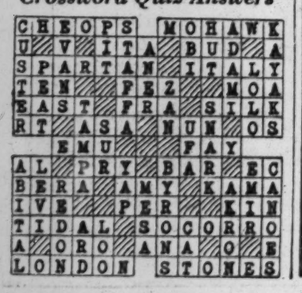

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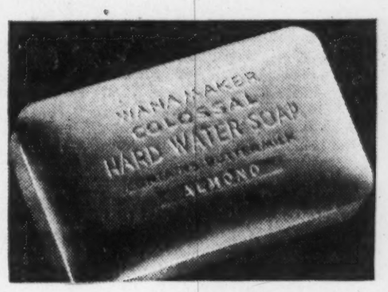

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NEW YORK

Italians Ponder British Aims In Larger Near East Army

ROME, Feb. 14 (AP)—Fascists displayed growing concern today over the mission of British-French military forces in the Near East and the significance of their reinforcement by Australian and New Zealand troops.

Italy's Supreme Defense Council met for the seventh successive day and diplomatic circles considered it likely that the lengthy, secret discussions were concerned with Italy's position in event of any Allied maneuver in the Near East.

Newspaper dispatches, which hitherto have taken a deprecatory tone toward Allied military operations in that section, began to question British press explanations that the Army's purpose was purely defensive.

Authoritative reports here have put the total Allied strength in the Near East at 570,000.

"The So-called defensive explanation of Weygand's army are not convincing," said a London dispatch to La Tribuna, referring to Gen. Maxime Weygand, the French chaiftain who apparently is slated to command Allied Near Eastern forces if war breaks out there.

Several other Italian papers commented in a similar tenor.

"The serious disturbance of Mediterranean equilibrium caused by these troops is to be noted, and it is difficult to see how this disequilibrium can be reconciled with agreements made with Italy," La Tribuna said.

Britain was accused of "dying with the desire to complicate matters" and it was suggested one of its projects might concern "the advisability of seizing Russian oil supplies to cut them off from Russia and Germany."

Turkey Preparing

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 14 (AP)—Turkey is pushing military preparations in concert with the armies of its French and British Allies.

Australian troops, the vanguard of 30,000 Australian and New Zealand soldiers who landed in Egypt Feb. 12, began arriving in Palestine.

Reliable quarters reported that British and French officers, with the aid of Turkish military authorities, have made a thorough survey of roads, railroads, food supplies and other conditions in readiness for the contingency of a movement of British-French forces into Turkey.

Scattered through Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Turkey, the three armies now totaling nearly 1,000,000 men, are in a position to move to any front in the Balkans or the Caucasus.

The thoroughness of Turkey's military preparations was shown by the arrival of an American freighter at an unnamed Turkish port with 1,000 Missouri mules for army use. They will be useful in the mountainous terrain which characterizes the Turkish-Russian frontier in the Caucasus.

Anthony Eden, British Secretary for the Dominions, soon may visit Ankara, Turkey's capital, it was reported. He flew to Suez Feb. 12 to greet the arriving Australians and New Zealanders.

A Rumanian-Hungarian newspaper battle over Hungary's asserted right to the Rumanian Province of Transylvania meanwhile reached new heights in Pester Lloyd, a mouthpiece of the Hungarian Foreign Office.

That paper alleged that 36 Hungarian youths were arrested and manhandled by Rumanian police at Temisoara. Temisoara is in Transylvania, territory annexed by Rumania after the World War. Hungarians assert 1,500,000 of the Province's 3,500,000 population are Magyars.

Pester Lloyd's charge followed an editorial in the Bucharest newspaper, Curentul, which called upon the Rumanian Government to "beat all Hungarians who live in Transylvania" and to "crush the Magyar minority once and for all."

Accompanying this newspaper "war" was the official Hungarian news agency announcement that all Army reservists must report to military authorities for "checking purposes" within one month.

The order includes enlisted men up to 51, and officers up to 60.

Britain Classifies Aliens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government recently completed a comprehensive checkup of aliens from enemy territory now in this country and classified them according to whether they were considered friendly, harmless, or a menace from the viewpoint of national safety.

This task involved the examination before local tribunals of 72,233 aliens who were here when war broke out on Sept. 3 last. Of this total 42,814 were women, most of them employed as domestic servants.

The present position regarding aliens is in marked contrast to the position at the end of the World War when more than 30,000 Germans and other aliens were detained. At present, only 436 Germans and 50 Austrians, including 120 refugees have been sent to internment camps since the war broke out.

Examination by the tribunals results in the alien being placed in one of three categories. In the first, Category A, and marked for internment were suspected spies and persons of doubtful sympathies.

If placed in Category B, aliens were exempt from internment, but special restrictions were place upon their movements. Such persons are forbidden to change their abode without previous approval of the police, forbidden to travel five miles from a registered address without a special permit or to own automobile, motorcycle, camera, or seagoing craft. In this class were placed 7,199 Germans and 822 Austrians.

Category C renders aliens free from internment or special restrictions though required to report change of residence or absence from it of more than 14 days. More than half of the total number of aliens were placed in this category. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the majority were political or religious refugees from the Third Reich and are only in this country en route for lands overseas for which they are awaiting permit visas.

Among the nonrefugee aliens are a number of women British-born but German by marriage, to whom special consideration has been shown.

Canada Expedites Aircraft Supplies

OTTAWA (AP)—The War Supply Board placed contracts valued at $3,307,166 for the week ended Feb. 10, the Transport Minister, C. D. Howe, said Feb. 13.

Of this amount, $2,320,936 was for aircraft supplies, including fleet model "168B" aircraft to be used for training purposes in the British Commonwealth air training plan.

Reich Presses Russia for Access to Oil Fields

Observers see chance of German military role in Soviet railroads on Rumanian frontier.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 14 (AP)—The entire Turkish press turned attention today to Russia's rich Caucasian oil fields bordering on Turkey, one newspaper hinting openly for the first time that the British-French-Turkish Near Eastern armies of nearly one million men might be considering an attack upon them.

The entire press carried descriptions of Russia's new fortifications on the Caucasus frontier.

By Harold G. Laycock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 14—Though observers on the Russo-Rumanian frontier from Bukovina to Odessa are not yet reporting signs of German military activity on Russian railways it is a contingency anticipated sometime in informed circles here.

Two outstanding reasons for such possibility are Germany's oil importation difficulties in Rumania, due to the frozen Danube, and increasing suspicion in Russo-German circles that the Allies may co-operate with the Turks in an offensive movement toward the Caucasus in the spring.

At the moment oil is reaching Germany from Rumania only via the Lwow Railway.

Germany is anxious to obtain supplementary supplies from Baku via Kiev and by ship to Odessa, and then via Lwow or by Constanta and the Danube.

Stronger Forts in Plan

Thus in order to secure the Baku-Kiev and Odessa-Lwow routes against any possible Allied attack via a Caucasus offensive, Berlin is understood to be pressing Moscow to permit Germany to "assist" in strengthening fortifications.

But while the Germans and Russians can be left to work out their own solution to possible military contingencies in the Near East, Rumania is mainly concerned with its oil export problem in which it is being severely wrenched between Allied and German demands.

Under the Rumano-German trade agreement of last December, Bucharest is pledged to supply Berlin with 130,000 tons of gasoline monthly. Transport difficulties, however, have seriously affected the situation so that in January the net export was only 30,000 tons.

Little Accomplishment Seen

It is believed, however, that the Germans have moved a military organization corps from occupied Poland to control the railroad in the sector near Bukovina and to Lwow in Russian Poland. But with the exception of sticking Russian labels on all trains from Rumania before they enter German territory, to impress their countrymen with the loyal assistance of their Soviet ally, the Germans seem to be accomplishing little along this vital winter artery of Rumano-German communication.

The first meeting of the nationally administered Commissariat for Petrol here recently deplored the pressure exerted on Rumania from one side and the other, arguing that Rumania as a neutral is free to supply either side as it chooses, and to reserve sufficient supplies for its own military needs.

Because of the ostensible attention Bucharest appears to be paying to Dr. Karl Clodius, head of the Economic Section of the German Foreign Ministry, and his Reich commercial specialists this might tend to accuse Rumania of being willing to be a German oil well, but behind the scenes defending itself with a different argument.

The Line of Argument

This runs as follows:

In 1939 a total of 1,300,000 tons of petrol, representing 32 per cent of Rumania's total exportation, went to Germany and Czechoslovakia, now under German control.

To maintain this condition it is argued here, Rumanian oil production must develop in full security. There must be no augmentation of Rumania own oil requirements through the necessity of maintaining large forces under arms, and Germany must put sufficient means of transport at the producers' disposal.

In 1935 8,294,000 tons of petrol were produced, but last year the amount was only 6,250,000 tons, and while the 1935 exports amounted to 6,276,000 tons, in 1939 they were only 3,800,000 tons.

Domestic consumption increased in the same five years from 1,479,685 tons to 1,750,000 tons.

This means that production has diminished by 2,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent of the 1935 total, and while export has evaporated by 1,400,000 tons the country itself has used 260,000 tons more. And most of 1939 was a peaceful year.

Many Difficulties

Today wartime is evoking intenser conditions, transport difficulties, financial upheavals, and larger armies among the neutrals and the clash of enemy influences wrestling over purchase negotiations.

It is illuminating to recall that Dr. Clodius on his recent oil mission here, was informed of a company of which the controlling majority of shares was then in the market. Immediately he contacted the appropriate Rumanian official but for three days there were no further negotiations. Then he was regrettably informed that the shares had been sold.

Such conditions do not augur well for German oil supplies from Rumania. Yet these are essential, since the Reich's supplies in 1938 were 87.15 per cent from overseas which are now cut off by the Allied blockade, 1.59 per cent from Russia, and 8.63 per cent from Rumania.

To date Germany appears not to have obtained this last-named percentage since the outbreak of war.

It is therefore clear that the Reich will exert all efforts to obtain fuller control of the transport services to East Europe, since it definitely serves its end in helping further supplies of Rumanian oil and may be useful in case of certain eventualities in the Near East.

By a Staff Artist

Rail Outlets Needed by Germany for More Oil From Baku and Batum

Britain Busy

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP) — The British and Rumanian Governments are discussing the vital Rumanian oil exports question in all its aspects, Mr. R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Butler said, however, that he was not yet in a position to make a statement on the situation, which concerns German demands for increased supplies of Rumanian oil, much of which is produced by British and French-owned companies.

'Robot' Assistants Cut Pilot's Tasks

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Maj. R. W. Schroeder, operations committee chairman of the Air Transport Association of America, says instruments are cutting the airline pilot's job to a minimum.

Major Schroeder, United Airlines Vice-President, told the Association, beginning its three-day annual convention Feb. 13:

"The human factor is being instrumentalized out of existence. Soon the pilot will have an 'out' for every procedure—spare fuel, spare engines, spare airports and spare instruments."

British to Continue Rescue Of Fallen German Fliers

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Laborite, asked Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons today whether he would consider refusing to send ships to rescue German airmen brought down on the sea after "murdering unarmed seamen."

Mr. Churchill replied amid cheers that "the ordinary instincts of humanity require rescue from the sea of drowning men or castaways should they be observed by His Majesty's ships in the course of their duties."

Mr. Churchill said that the Admiralty was "ceaselessly engaged" in defense of British trawlers and fishing boats against enemy aircraft, and that he hoped within a month or six weeks that "a very great measure of protection will be afforded to our men" in the North Sea.

In some quarters this was taken as an indication that every British vessel in the North Sea soon would be equipped with antiaircraft guns for defense against German bombers and aerial machine-gunners.

Mr. Churchill, asked how five German merchant ships now loading at Rotterdam had escaped detection by the British blockade, said the question was not in accord with his information, but that in any case the House must be aware that the coasts of Germany and Holland are contiguous and that it is not because of a lack of British zeal or thought that any German ship had escaped.

Prisoners Left to Freeze?

PARIS (AP)—The Polish Government-in-Exile charged Feb. 10 in a communiqué dealing with the treatment of Poles by their German conquerors that 211 out of 2,000 Polish prisoners of war had fatally frozen in a 13-day rail trip from East Prussia to Warsaw and that the remainder ended the journey in a critical condition.

Out of the first two contingents of war prisoners from Russian-occupied regions, the Polish leaders also charged, 149 were fatally frozen and most others had their hands and feet frozen.

During the first half of January, the communiqué of the Polish Government information service explained, a contingent of Polish prisoners of war arrived at Warsaw, German authorities having decided to send them back from East Prussia where they had been interned.

The soldiers were packed into stock cars, from 50 to 70 in each, the communique said.

Other contingents of war prisoners are arriving in almost as pitiful condition, sent back by Soviet authorities to territory occupied by Germany, it was charged.

Ask White Paper On Czech Crisis

LONDON (AP)—Replying to a question in the House of Commons Feb. 14 as to whether correspondence between Britain and Czechoslovakia after the Munich conference would be published, Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Ministry, declared that the Foreign Secretary would consider the suggestion in any further publication of correspondece on British-German relations.

Earlier Prime Minister Chamberlain told the Commons that he considered publication of a White Paper less effective "than present methods" of informing the public abroad of the "inhumanity of German attacks on British and neutral shipping and lightships as reported by Britain."

Coed Flies Own Plane To School Each Day

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (AP)—Marjorie Gibbs live. in Palm Springs and goes to school at University of California at Los Angeles. But the distance doesn't mean much, for the coed flies her own plane back and forth.

Neutrals Carrying Heavy Load In Mounting Costs of Living

BUDAPEST, Feb. 14 (AP)—Economic warfare, sweeping through defenses of political neutrality, has struck a staggering blow at the pocketbook of the average family in Southeastern Europe.

Among the six small neutral nations in this backdoor of the troubled Continent, the standard of living, never ample even in prosperous years, is reported by economists to be sinking to the levels of 1918-1919.

Meatless days, gasoline rationing, coal shortage and adulterated "uniform" bread are the more obvious signs of how war is pinching these countries which are still at peace.

The Hungarian of Yugoslav or Rumanian can tell of hundreds of ways in which the purchasing value of his paycheck is being streamlined to what he fears may soon be its vanishing point.

Prices of Food Mount

Although this neutral area is predominantly agricultural, food prices have gone up 10 to 400 per cent since September.

Imported luxuries always were beyond the reach of the average person and their complete disappearance in wartime has made little difference to the masses. Coffee or tea now cost more than double last summer's price.

Staples — meat, bread and vegetables—are increasingly expensive. A laborer shoveling snow in Budapest's streets finds his days wages of 70 cents will buy just 11 eggs; egg prices have more than trebled.

A Yugoslav snow shoveler in Zagreb gets 36 cents. The other day, 200 men staged a riot there because there were not enough jobs of this kind to go around.

Consumers in all Southeastern countries speak the same language when they complain about the high cost of living. Leather is scarce, and even resoling an old pair of shoes makes an appreciable dent in the family's budget. All clothing prices have soared.

With coal bins being converted into air raid shelters, it is a constant battle to replenish the small fuel supplies one is able to lay in week by week.

Rail Services Uncertain

Commuters never know from one day to the next whether they will have transportation because the fuel shortage causes scores of trains to be canceled overnight.

During the coldest weather many schools closed for weeks because of the coal shortage. To save paper, newspapers have reduced their size. Factories dependent on raw materials have either slowed production to a snail's pace or shut down.

The textile industry is one of the hardest hit because it is impossible to obtain steady supplies of American cotton through the Allied blockade.

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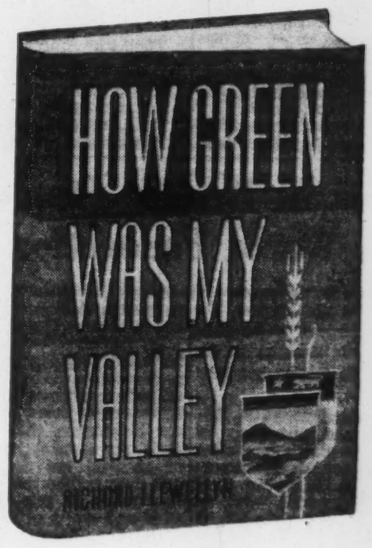

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Washington Sideglances

Oops! A Democratic tophand desires to know about third term—A fellow can't judge a Senator's speech just by looking at him—Youth Congress looked different without its signs.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

If I Were King!: Elsa Maxwell, noted entertainer and lecturer on fun, who maintains there would never have been a war "if Hitler had laughed just once," had great success with the guessing games she introduced during her Town Hall lecture here.

"If you had a chance to be a president, general, dictator, musician, or artist, which would you be and why," Miss Maxwell asked.

"President Roosevelt, so that I'd know whether or not he's running for a third term," called out a voice from the crowd. It was Lawrence W. Robert, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee.

Congressional Loot: When it comes to getting something for nothing, Congressmen's wives get just as excited as anyone else.

Wives of new Congressmen who entertained at a luncheon here recently, had sent home for "sample products" for favors.

From Wisconsin came bottled cherry juice, cheese, and aluminum pans. Minnesota sent canned meat; South Dakota, tea biscuits and a gold necklace that was offered as a prize. Montana contributed arrow heads and from Delaware came Nylon hosiery contributed by the du Ponts.

The donors figured they received their money's worth in advertising and the Congressional wives were as pleased as children.

News Leak: Mrs. Roosevelt half-hoped she would be able to disappear from public sight during the latter half of this month, but a Miami Beach real estate operator didn't co-operate.

When she rented ocean front real estate from him, he was so overjoyed, he spread the news abroad.

But Mrs. Roosevelt picked her vacation spot carefully. There will be plenty of grounds and a private beach to aid her in her attempt to keep out of the public eye.

Good For A Smile: Representative Bruce Barton's introduction to a Lincoln's Birthday address: "We are met here to honor the memory of an American who was ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed — and did not know it."

Senator Alexander Wiley's story: "I was to speak up in the West Virginia mountains one night. I stepped over to a drug store. I noticed the druggist was closing up, so I asked him what he was going to do; and in a good mountain drawl, he said, 'this Senator from Wisconsin, Senator Wiley is going to speak here. I want to go over to hear him.'

"After that remark there was nothing for me to do so I said I was Senator Wiley. He looked me up and down, and then he said, 'well, I guess I'll go anyway.' "

Down With Banners: The ordinance barring signs and placards from the White House grounds came in handy when the 4,500 members of the American Youth Congress marched over to hear President Roosevelt's speech.

Gaudy banners proclaiming "The Yanks Are Not Coming," "There Is No Future in Flanders Field," "Don't Amend, Defend the N. L. R. B.", "Dies Is Too Flippity About Civil Liberty" and similar sentiments went down into the gutter before the delegates entered the White House yards. Police carted away several truckloads.

Someway, the delegates looked much less disarmed without the rain-streaked banners.

Journal in Britain Devoted To World Federation Idea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — World Review, the first monthly journal to be published in Britain devoted to the idea of World Federation, has been launched here.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M. P., foreign affairs expert, and friend of Mr. Clarence Streit who promoted the Federal Union idea in America, and Mr. John Sutro are joint Editors. This magazine, with its first 1940 issue, became the official organ of the Federal Union Club —an organization recently started here for the wider discussion of the Federal Union idea. This Club supports, but is distinct from the Federal Union movement itself, which has its own weekly news sheet.

Nationalism and War

The linking of World Review with the project of world federation is seen as an appropriate development in the career of a journal devoted for many years to the furtherance of international affairs of various kinds. As "World" it was first published 5½ years ago, and Mr. Bartlett was among the contributors to the inaugural issue. Later, with the title changed to World Review of Reviews it absorbed the historic Review of Reviews, which had had among its editors at various times such famous journalists as Mr. W. T. Stead and Mr. Wickham Steed. Subsequently as its aims expanded its title contracted and it became World Review.

In the first number of World, back in 1934, Mr. Bartlett wrote prophetically, "Acute nationalism will either collapse or lead to war. In both cases the more we know of our neighbours the better. . . . It is the earnest hope of those of us who are connected with this new review that it will help its readers to retain breadth of mind and sanity of judgment at a time when almost every appeal is to intolerance and mistrust, prejudice and hatred."

When hostilities began last September, it seemed as though the publication must close down. The disaster against which it had raised a warning voice month after month threatened to envelop it.

"It seemed so much easier to fade as gracefully as possible out of the picture," Mr. Bartlett wrote in the January, 1940, issue, "than to struggle toward the foreground in order to be in a position to remind people that, sooner or later, they would once again be faced with the age-long problem of making peace."

But it was decided that the review could not close down because the world had entered another period of "intolerance and mistrust, prejudice and hatred." So after much deliberation it became the official organ of the Federal Union Club.

A Forum for Issues

Which means what? Mr. Vernon Bartlett answers the question in the first issue: 'It means that, since no man can foretell the exact nature of the next machine to be constructed in the hope of abolishing war, we want to provide a forum in which blue prints of the machine can be discussed, and possibly drafted."

In this way it is hoped to find out whether people are ready to surrender national sovereignty to the extent implied in talk of federal union; to discuss whether the present League Covenant can be modified so that fatal handicaps to its efficient working are removed; to try to decide whether it is better still to support a League of Nations despite the blame and ridicule poured upon it; or to start off with a new label on the bottle; or whether on the other hand, in the federal union idea there is something so novel that the contents of the bottle as well as the label would be new.

The pages of this journal are to be open to discussion of such questions by men and women "who would consider life had lost most of its flavor if they had to abandon the struggle to make it more secure, more contented, more full of opportunity for the great masses of people whose struggle for a livelihood leaves them so little time in which to express their thoughts."

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Dog Braves Deep Snow To Bring Aid to Ranch

THREE FORKS, Mont. (AP) — Blue, an Australian shepherd dog, has been stealing the St. Bernard's act. Food supplies ran low while Clinton Phillips and his family were snowbound at his Silver Sage ranch. Blue, owned by Herbert Dunbar of Three Forks, was at the ranch.

Mr. Phillips wrote a note asking for help, tied it to Blue's neck, and told him to find his owner. Two hours later supplies were sent to the ranch.

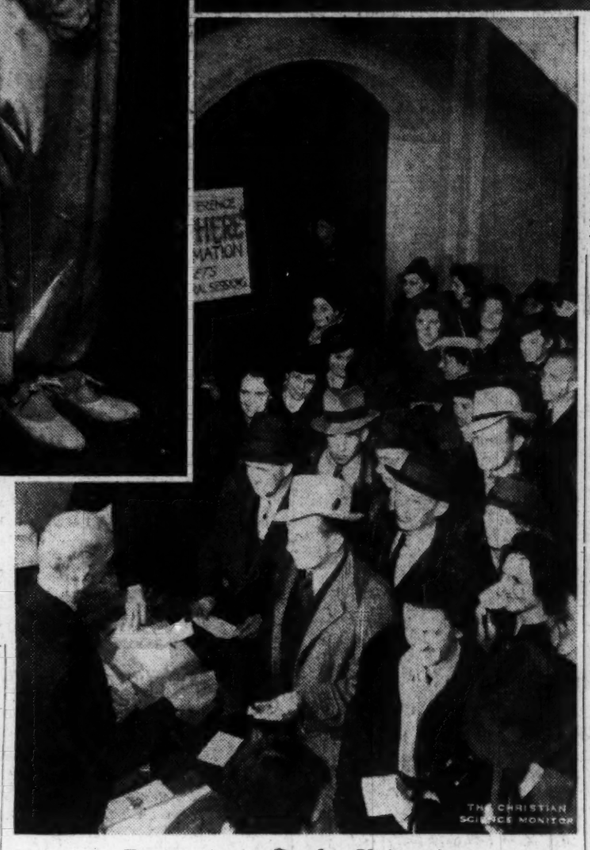
Farmers Combine Fun and Work at Purdue

Dutch Doll Dance

Grand prize winner at Annual Rural Amusement Contest conducted in connection with Agricultural Conference at Purdue University in 1939. Mary Louise Hedde (left) and Mary Ann Hyman, both of Camden, Ind.

Prize Winners

Gettingsville Music Club of Indiana, winner in the Adult Division of the Annual Rural Amusement Contest held in connection with the Agricultural Conference at Purdue University in 1939. Left to right—Rebecca Miller, Hubert Bozworth, Barbara Dow, Virginia Anderson, Peggy Shaffer, Dwight Wilson, Betty Click, and Vernon Unger.



Registering at Purdue University

Thousands of farmers and their families drop their chores during the winter for a week of hard study and frolic at the University's Agricultural School.

Canadian Legion Giving Training In Postwar Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canada's Legion War Service is training men in the army—not for more efficient operation at the front—but for the return to civil business and industry which will follow.

Thus the end of a day's training schedule is more than a mere recess from army routine for thousands of young men now serving in Canada's active service forces. When the day's army training is over, they can be found in camp lecture rooms or beneath study lamps in barracks. They have become enrolled in a Canadian "university," which is spreading its lecture rooms from the Pacific coast to somewhere in France behind the Maginot Line.

This wartime army university is the work of the veterans of the World War. Members of the Canadian Legion, remembering how after the war was won they found it difficult to adjust themselves to civilian life, have organized the War Services, one of whose tasks is the education of Canada's soldiers in peacetime pursuits. Mathematics, music, motor mechanics, languages, literature, electricity, aeronautics, art, agriculture, and skilled trades of all kinds are the subjects taught in the army free time university. Advanced courses leading to matriculation and college degrees are also offered.

Through the active co-operation of the Canadian Association of Adult Education, the Canadian Legion has arranged classes throughout the Dominion, and since the arrival of troops in Great Britain has spread the classes to training camps there. The facilities of Canadian and British universities have been given freely and fully to assist in the program.

A typical report of the educational work in one Canadian military district shows that 110 men registered for a course in motor mechanics; 161 in conversational French; 58 in conversational German; 80 in electricity; 55 in machine shop work; 55 in mathematics. In another district 25 different classes were organized.

In general, the program of education is being pursued in three directions, vocational education for military purposes, vocational education for ultimate civilian needs, and a general liberal or cultural education. Apart from specialized studies, many lectures of a general character on a wide variety of subjects have been arranged. Every effort is being made to make the courses of study attractive, interesting and profitable to the men. In many cases films, radio, books, pamphlets and magazines will be supplementary means of instruction to the organized studies. Engineering and agricultural courses are provided through university lecture services. Correspondence courses recognized as credit courses to matriculation have been made available to many. In many cities teachers have voluntarily come forward to assist with the work.

The establishment of leave hostels, assistance in training soldiers' concert parties, and help in the organization of sports activities will be undertaken where necessary by Legion men, it was explained.

Turk 'Trusties'

ANKARA, Turkey — Amnesty has been granted 50 prisoners who, in jail at Erzinjan, epicenter of the Anatolian earthquake, walked out of their shattered prison, rescued more than 200 persons from the debris, and returned to jail to await the police and militia.

Midwest Sees Winter Trek As Farmers Go Back to School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Winter vacations may spell a southern cruise to some folks, but to thousands of farmers and their wives it means a week at their State university.

When snow whitens the stubble fields and banks the hillside barns of the Middle West, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer and their older children turn their cars toward campuses of the land grant colleges for short courses in just about everything. They learn new ways to improve crops, keep accounts, use electricity, plan social gatherings, and otherwise brighten life on the farm.

Typical of these winter vacation schools are those held at Indiana's Purdue University, and at the University of Illinois. Farm people poured in, some seven or eight thousand of them during a recent week, put up at "tourist homes" in town, and kept busy from early morning to late night attending classes, hearing addresses, attending banquets and entertainments.

View of Rural Life

To get a bird's-eye view of rural life today one has only to look in on one of these farm weeks. Nearly every issue of concern to the 1940 farmer and his family come up for discussion on the program. Economists and farm leaders, businessmen and teachers, discuss with the farm people such questions as that of foreign trade, merchandising farm products, and the handling of surpluses that depress farm prices.

Plenty of time is given to the technical side of farming, such as soil conservation, efficient use of machinery and electricity, hybrid corn breeding. Each department of the agricultural college aims to bring to farmers something practical from the year's research. Similarly, Government experts working on land-use planning and soil conservation offer country people the results of their investigations.

No less important at these meetings is the study of subjects touching the farm home. At Purdue, representatives of the 900 home economics clubs of the State meet during the Annual Agricultural Conference. Samples of the topics considered by the women are: Time Management in the Home; Youth and Religion; State Libraries; Streamlining Family Meals.

Quota of Recreation

Strenuous morning and afternoon sessions in classrooms call for recreation to balance them. Indiana has developed a Statewide recreation program which culminates in finals held during the Annual Agricultural Week. This year 24 groups, winners in regional contests, put on their acts at the biggest gymnasium in the City, and its capasity of 5,500 was strained. Here young people of the farms presented homemade entertainment, with such titles to their acts as: "The Women Ain't Worth It," "Joys of the Radio," "Songs and Styles Through the Years," and "Ye Olde Time Festivities."

All kinds of talents find expression here—tap dancing, lariat throwing, singing, trap drumming. Also in the class of homemade entertainment is the massed chorus of 1,500 women or so, from the 80 home economics clubs of the State. Trained by an expert, they can sing!

Farm youth has its own program during these "farm and home" weeks. At Purdue this program follows that of the adults.

Growth of Popularity

There is nothing new about these short courses, for the idea took root early in the century. But their growth in popularity and attendance has been steady. Purdue's first "short course" in 1903 brought out only 50 farm people. Now registration for the week mounts to around 8,000.

There is a big change, too, in the attitude of the persons who come. In the group now are many alumni and parents of students at the Agricultural College. Coming back year after year, the farm people know the college faculty as friends. In some ways this is the most important result of the week. For contacts established here can be continued through the year, linking farm and University more closely than they could otherwise be joined, observers say.

Shanghai Interests Agree To Police Roads Jointly

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Shanghai Municipal Council and the Japanese-controlled Government of Greater Shanghai have agreed on a jointly chosen force to police roads outside the International Settlement, informed persons said today.

The police named by the International Settlement will patrol roads where Occidentals own property. Policing of the roads, scenes of many gunfights, has been the subject of intermittent negotiations since 1932.

At the same time, the Japanese Navy announced today slight relaxation of regulations governing the Shanghai districts of Chapei, Hongkew, and the portion of the International Settlement occupied by Japan in 1937.

The curfew on bridges will be lifted; Chinese will not need passes to enter the Japanese-controlled Settlement, and only Chinese heads of families will have to have passes to return to former homes in Chapei and Hongkew.

'Outside Roads'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Pressure continues to be exerted by the Japanese-sponsored Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai, which holds theoretical jurisdiction over the Chinese territory surrounding the foreign areas, for motorcars using the so-called "outside roads" to obtain Chinese licenses additional to those required by the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Several dates have been set, after each of which such licenses were to be necessary. But thus far, Mayor Fu Siao-en has each time consented to postpone the application of drastic action against motorists, pending an outcome of long-continued discussions.

The "outside roads," not to be confused with Chinese highways, radiate out from the International Settlement to distances not exceeding about five miles. They were built at the expense of the settlement, by authorization under the old Land Regulations on which the very existence of the Settlement itself is based. The regulations did not make clear who exercised jurisdiction over the roads, but it has been traditionally the case that the Settlement police paroled such highways. For some months the general issue has been in dispute. Meanwhile "Ta Tao" police of Shanghai's puppet regime sponsored by the Japanese have been on traffic control duty jointly with Settlement police, but without a formal agreement.

[Today's accord regularizes joint patrols.]

Actually the argument is an old one, carried on previously with the former Chinese authorities—but they never took such strong steps in past days. As the Chinese opened new roads to Hangchow, Nanking, and other points, it became customary for cars in the foreign areas to carry two license plates, one for the Settlement or Concession—the rates are identical and either may be used in both areas—and one for Chinese territory.

The "Puppet" license plates are less popular than the former Chinese licenses both for political reasons and because virtually no purely Chinese roads are open due to Japanese military control plus gradual deterioration. If Chinese plates are demanded for Settlement-built suburban roads there is therefore considerable nuisance in the requirement under present conditions.

The problem of Shanghai's outside roads" is primarily economic. Japan's "puppet" Chinese officials want taxes from residences and businesses fronting on the roads; the Shanghai Municipal Council, which bought the land, built and serviced the roads, and has hitherto administered them and collected taxes from them, naturally wants to keep on with the existing status.

This fact has increasingly emerged as the struggle for administrative supremacy has gone on. The cat came out of the bag when Chinese officials, with support of the Japanese Army, put in tax bills to residents on the roads. These, receiving police and fire department service and other amenities as well as the use of the highways themselves, were thrown into consternation for there was no indication that the Shanghai Municipal Council would give them any protection from this extortion on the one hand, or any relief from their Settlement taxes by way of compensation on the other.

Some appealed to their consular authorities and were informally told that "in principle" they should not pay. No one, not even the Japanese has yet officially recognized the "puppet" regimes, which thus have an illegal status by any view save for the fact that they are allowed by the Japanese Army to function in areas which the Army has taken over by force. That was "in principle"—but in practice the consular people had to admit it might be a very different thing. The Ta Tao authorities have police power of their own, and neither the consular officials nor anyone else is in position effectively to gainsay them.

Japan Makes Peace Proposal; Chinese Prepare to Fight On

HONG KONG, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Japanese Army tonight issued a proclamation that it had won "sufficient areas in China for establishment of the New Order in Asia" and urging Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to surrender.

Further Chinese resistance is "useless," said the proclamation, issued by Japan's South China command and addressed to General Chiang and his Government.

The recent Japanese campaign in Kwangsi Province in the South has brought the new situation about, the proclamation stated.

Routes Reported Cut

"Supply routes to Chungking (Chinese Capital) have been cut and rapid progress is being made in formation of a new central government in China under Wang Ching-wei," the proclamation said. "Therefore in the future we will not expand our operations but will await your offensive. In case you adopt this latter plan, we will resort to necessary tactics and add more pages to the war annals of the world."

Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, is establishing a new central government in co-operation with Tokyo and in opposition to the Chungking regime.

General Chiang's Government gave evidence of its determination to continue the fight by adopting plans to float munitions and reconstruction loans. Bankers said the munitions issue, first so labelled by the Chungking Government, would total about 500,000,000 Chinese dollars (about $35,000,000).

Air Raid on Railways

Reports reached the French Embassy in Chungking that a new Japanese bombing raid on the French-operated Hanoi-Yunnanfu (Kunming) Railway in Yunnan Province did little damage. Japanese sources here, however, said bridges and track on the line—a vital supply route for the Chinese —were badly damaged.

Twenty-seven planes took part in the raid. The Chinese said one Japanese bomber was shot down and others damaged. The Japanese reported downing one Chinese plane.

The French said traffic on the railway, recently resumed after the destructive raid of Feb. 1 in which about 100 persons were killed, continued uninterrupted.

Both France and the United States have made representations in Tokyo against raids on the railway.

Norway Converts Flood Area Into Fertile Farming Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—To protect the fertile Sima Valley from recurrent floods, a 2,000-foot-long tunnel has been drilled from the Demmevatn Lake through the Luranuton Mountain, providing an outlet for flood waters that flow down from the mighty Hardangerjökelen glacier.

The waters from the glacier become a rivulet flowing through several small lakes at verying altitudes between 4,500 and 3,000 feet, and then falling abruptly down into the Sima Valley and out into the Hardangerfiord of the west coast of Norway.

The rivulet is hindered in its flow, however, by another glacier and when the level of the waters rises, its forces breaks up the ice with an almost explosive power, and Lake Demmevatn may be emptied in three to four hours. By this time, in the Sima Valley the rivulet has become a flood and the water level may reach 60 feet or more.

Portage Difficult

On Aug. 26, 1893, a flood destroyed bridges and roads and bore much fertile soil away in its rush. The drilling of a tunnel was then considered, and one with a length of 1,000 feet was completed in 1899. All was well in the Sima Valley until Aug. 10, 1937. Then the tunnel proved no longer efficient, the secondary glacier having continuously melted during these 40 years so that the weight of its ice was no longer sufficient to keep the waters in their place.

A new tunnel had to be drilled at a lower level than the first one. One June 25, 1938, the Storting granted the necessary amount for this tunnel, and on July 1, 1938, the engineering firm of Eeg-Henriksen and Diderich Lund were preparing the first steps of the job.

It has been no easy job either. The mountains here are wild and difficult of access. During the months of March, April, and May the snow is firm and transport is relatively easy; during the rest of the year it is a complicated problem, involving portage over wild mountain stretches, across the glacier and down the steep mountain-side to Demmevatn.

Plane Used in Work

An improved funicular was set up to transport pipes, rails, footstuffs and so on, but the big machines had to be left until the snow was again sufficiently firm to bear their weight. A small airplane was used to help in the work. This made several trips each day to bring provisions. When the snow began to fall heavily, the engineers sought permission to use the reindeer around Finse, near Bergensbanen. Soon the reindeer were trotting to and fro tramping down the snow until it became hard enough to bear the weight of tractors.

The opening of the tunnel frees one of Norway's most fertile valleys from the fear of floods. Up to the present only a relatively small acreage has been cultivated. When the inhabitants are asked why this is so the reply is always the same: "Because of the Demmevatn."

There is room in the valley for 10,000 fruit trees, with an annual yield estimated at 200,000 kronor (about $45,000) annually. But the 120 inhabitants of the valley are planning to cultivate other things besides fruit trees. They have a much greater possible acreage to till and it is as if a new province has been added to the country.

Japan Weighs U. S. Cases

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Japan is considering "200 odd" unsettled cases of damage to American interests in China, Foreign Minister Hachairo Arita told the Diet today.

Mr. Arita listed 149 United States protests over aerial bombings; 73 against other damage, or the temporary use of American properties, and "ten or more" against commercial restrictions.

In the "two or three" instances in which Americans were killed in bombings, Japan already has paid compensation, Mr. Arita said.

He explained that his list does not include cases of indignities or insults to American citizens, which he classed as "minor matters." These are being investigated by local authorities in China.

All protests are being investigated as rapidly as possible, the Foreign Minister added.

None of the damage to American property was deliberate, he declared, but was largely the result of military necessity.

Bombings, Mr. Arita continued, usually were due to adverse weather conditions, inadequate markings, failure of Americans to give advance notice of their activities to the Japanese Army, or deliberate Chinese placement of military objectives close to American property. The Japanese Army is making every effort to prevent any untoward incidents, he said.

The protests involving commercial matters concern control of Chinese customs, railway loans, reopening of the Yangtze River, restrictions on the purchases of such products as eggs, hides and tobacco, and restrictions on communication with the interior.

The Foreign Minister spoke on the American protests in answer to questions by Tadao Masumote, a member of the Minseito Party, who declared the Japanese people should be informed on the type of pending American protests and the progress toward settling them.

Belgium and Allies In New Trade Accord

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Belgian Foreign Office announced last night that a commercial agreement with Britain and France providing for exchange of more goods than agreed upon last Dec. 11 had been completed in Paris.

Textiles, leather, chemicals, and metals other than iron are among the principal products involved.

St. Patrick's and Easter Parades Barred in Dublin

DUBLIN (AP)—Plans for parades of troops in Dublin on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, and Easter, March 24, have been cancelled on the grounds of the need for intensive training and general military preparations.

It was recalled that the famous World War Easter uprising against British authority in Ireland, April 23, 1916, started with a parade of Irish volunteers and the citizens' army in Dublin.

CCC Scholarships Record

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Two hundred eleven educational institutions provided scholarships and other direct aid to 831 Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees during the first semester of this school year. James J. McEntee, acting CCC Director said today that this was a record total.

Vatican Paper Says U. S. Was Deluded in Reds

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Vatican City newspaper L'Osservatore Romano said last night that United States efforts to produce certain benefits through its recognition of Soviet Russia in 1934 had proved "a delusion."

In an article dealing with American-Russian relations and conditions on which recognition was granted, especially those relating to religious freedom of American priests in Russia and Soviet propaganda in the United States, L'Osservatore Romano said:

"It was hoped in this way to achieve certain moderation of Soviet religious intolerance in the same way that in the economic field Russia's need of buying machinery in America had induced Communism to temper its fury against bourgeois capitalism of the United States.

"All these hopes have been delusion. After these seven years the American Secretary of State has been compelled to declare that the Russians have not observed their obligations."

The article said the only difference in Moscow's treatment of neighbors and of the United States could be found in the fact that the "United States is not near by and not a weak country, but is far off and strong. Only the necessity of obtaining supplies impelled Moscow to observe a certain prudence."

New Films Due on Boston Screens—Abbott Play in New York

Niven, Colman, Mlle. Darrieux In Casts of Incoming Movies

First of the changes in prospect for this week in Boston movie houses comes today at the Fine Arts Theater where "Katia" succeeds "Harvest." This is another French film with English subtitles. It is based on a novel of the same title, and is concerned with the romance of Czar Alexander II and Catherine Dolgoruski. Danielle Darrieux has the latter role, and John Loder is the Czar. Included in the cast are Aime Clairond, Aimos, Marcel Simon, and Marie Helene Daste. The film was directed by Maurice Tourneur.

The balance of the program will consist of "March of Time," a Walt Disney cartoon, and newsreels.

'Raffles' and Niven

Beginning Thursday, the State and Orpheum will be operating again as twin houses, with "Raffles" and "Slightly Honorable" as the double bill at both theaters. David Niven has the title role in "Raffles." The plot comes from E. W. Hornung's novel, "The Amateur Cracksman," and is concerned with the betrothal of Raffles, his decision to withdraw from criminal activities, and the plight of a friend which directs his attention to an emerald necklace. Sam Wood directed. The cast includes Dame May Whitty, Dudley Digges, Olivia de Havilland, Douglas Walton, Lionel Pape, and E. E. Clive.

"Slightly Honorable" seems to be a homicidal melodrama about efforts to uncover a gang of racketeers. Tay Garnett directed, and the cast includes Pat O'Brien, Edward Arnold, Broderick Crawford, Ruth Terry, Claire Dodd, Alan Dinehart, and Janet Beecher.

Kipling and Colman

A movie version of Rudyard Kipling's story, "The Light That Failed," heads the double bill at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. Ronald Colman has the star role as Dick Haldar, artist and war reporter. Walter Huston is Torpenshow, soldier of fortune and war correspondent. Ida Lupino is Bessie, the street gamine; and Muriel Angelus, making her movie debuit is Maisie. William Wellman directed, and the list of players includes Dudley Digges, Ernest Cossart, Charles Irwin, and Clyde Cook.

The film covers a generation of English life at the close of the last century and includes the Sudan campaign of the 90's.

Companion film on the bill is "Young As You Feel," recording a holiday trip of the Jones family to New York, with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Russell Gleason, Ken Howell, George Ernest, June Carlson and Billy Mahan among the players.

'Balalaika' to Move

The double bill at present at the Metropolitan, "Balalaika" and "The Earl of Chicago," will move Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. In "Balalaika," Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey have the leading roles as a Cossack officer and the daughter of a Russian revolutionist respectively. Charles Ruggles, Lionel Attwill, C. Aubrey Smith, and Joyce Compton are among the players.

Robert Montgomery has the title role in "The Earl of Chicago," and Edward Arnold and Reginald Owen are in the cast.

Lombard Film Continues

The Keith Memorial is holding for a second week its current program of "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard and Brian Aherne in a story set against hospital backgrounds with much clinical detail, and "Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown, Peggy Moran, and Allen Jenkins in a mixture of farce and romance. Added to the program beginning Thursday will be a new issue of the March of Time, "The Vatican of Pius XII."

Stage and Screen

Buck and Bubbles, Negro comedy, singing, and dancing team, head the vaudeville bill coming Thursday to the Keith Boston. Other acts include Curley Clemens and his Rodeo Rangers; Valentine Vox, ventriloquist, assisted by Ruth Denning; Fenwick and Cook, with comedy singing, dancing, and balancing; and the Six Sensational Brucettes with an acrobatic turn.

On the screen will be "Money to Burn," with James, Lucille, and Russell Gleason; and "Hidden Enemy," with Warren Hull and Kay Linaker.

At the Telepix

The program at the Telepix, Park Square Building, beginning Friday, will include "The Valley of 10,000 Smokes," recounting adventures of the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard in Alaska; an Edgar Kennedy comedy; "Soothing Rhythms"; "Men of Muscle," telling of the Springfield College training school; "Miracles of Salt Lake;" Harriet Parsons' screen snapshots; cartoons, oddities, and 30 minutes of newsreels.

'Wolf of New York'

At the Trans-Lux beginning Friday the bill will be headed by "Wolf of New York," story about a lawyer whose client, an innocent man, is convicted of murder and executed. But the attorney later becomes district attorney, and tracks down the gangster responsible for robberies and murders in the city. Edmund Lowe, Rose Hobart, James Stephenson, Jerome Cowan, Bill Demarest, and Charles D. Brown are in the cast.

The other first-run feature on the bill will be "The Gentleman from Arizona," photographed in natural color. This is described as a romance with a singing caballero. John King, J. Farrell MacDonald, Joan Barclay, Craig Reynolds, and Ruth Reece are among the players.

At the Exeter

Ann Sothern and William Gargan in "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," and Frank Lawton and Anna Lee in "The Secret Four" will be on the screen at the Exeter through today. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the pictures will be: "Remember?" with Greer Garson and Robert Taylor; and a revival of "Metropolitan," with Lawrence Tibbett and Virginia Bruce.

The Griller Quartet

Assisted by Felix Fox, the Quartet will play in Jordan Hall Thursday evening as the third event in Aaron Richmond's chamber music series.

© United Artists

Scene From 'Raffles'

Film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

'The Unconquered'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

"The Unconquered," by Ayn Rand, which George Abbott brought to the Biltmore Theater last evening, is a combination of social drama, tragedy, political satire, and melodrama. Miss Rand has chosen the Soviet Union of 1924-25 for her story, which explores chiefly the cruelties practiced under that particular form of regimentation. The play was dramatized by the author from her noval, "We the Living."

As social drama, "We the Living" argues that there is a dynamic, unconquerable spirit within the individual which will fight oppression, even alone and against tremendous odds. Further, Miss Rand feels, the individual is too important to be sacrificed for any political or economic system, however benevolent the aims of that system may be. And, in her choice of Russia, she takes the opportunity to illustrate the chicanery which may be practiced when a socialistic regime falls into unscrupulous hands.

As tragedy, Miss Rand's play traces the story of Kira Argounova, a formerly wealthy girl whose two lovers, Kovalensky, an admiral's son, and Andrei Taganov, a G. P. U. official, are both destroyed by the regime.

The political satire of "The Unconquered" is of the blunter sort. With the exception of Kovalensky, all the Soviet officials are either villains or comic incompetents. Satire and melodrama have not blended well. As for the melodrama itself there is little of that compelling incident which keeps the patrons well out on the edge of their seats. "The Unconquered" is interesting without ever being really exciting.

Of all the characters, Taganov, played by Dean Jagger, seems the most sympathetic. His complete devotion to the right as he understands it is the consistent motivating force of his character. This scarcely seems Mr. Jagger's most interesting performance, however. Kira is a heroic young woman but one feels that her desire to build bridges merely for the sake of building bridges is almost as indefensible as the Soviet officials' insistence that every activity or occupation must serve a political and economic end of the state. Helen Craig played Kira with almost more sincerity and conviction than the part appeared to deserve. As Kovalensky, John Emery was faced by a role which starts nowhere and proceeds backward in slow stages. Perhaps Kovalensky was a good dinner companion in the old aristocratic days, but in "The Unconquered" you wonder how Kira could ever have loved him.

Georgiana Brand, Arthur Pierson, Ellen Hall, Horace Cooper, Howard Freeman, and Lea Penman are among the more important of the supporting players. Their roles are types and they play them as such. Occasional accents were a trifle confusing. Doris Aronson's settings seem to lose in effect because of misdirected lighting. There is a considerable amount of pointless profanity.

At South Station

Two travel films, "Chile" and "Winter Playground of Quebec," feature the new bill starting Friday at the South Station Theater. The program also lists "Romance of the Potato," prepared by Pete Smith; Donald Duck cartoon; "Men of Muscle," an exposition of the training of coaches at Springfield College in Massachusetts; "Threads of a Nation," concerned with the story of cotton, Pinky Thomlin and Hal Kemp musicals; Three Stooges comedy; and newsreels.

'The Unconquered'

Play in three acts and 10 scenes by Ayn Rand, adapted from the author's novel, "We the Living." Directed by George Abbott. Settings by Boris Aronson. Presented by Mr. Abbott at the Biltmore Theater, New York beginning Feb. 13, with the following cast:

A Soldier	John Parrish
Leo Kovalensky	John Emery
Upravdom	Cliff Dunstan
Kira Argounova	Helen Craig
A Student	Paul Ballantyne
Comrade Sonia	Georgiana Brand
Pavel Syerov	Arthur Pierson
Older Examiner	J. Ascher Smith
Andrei Taganov	Dean Jagger
Malashkin	Edwin Phillips
Comrade Bitiuk	Ellen Hall
Girl Clerk	Virginia Dunning
Boy Clerk	William Blees
Comrade Voronov	Horace Cooper
Stephan Timoshenko	George Cotton
Karp Morosov	Howard Freeman
Antonina Pavlovna	Lea Penman
G.P.U. Chief	Marshall Bradford
Assistant G. P. U. Chief	Frank O'Connor
Party Club Attendant	George Smith
Neighbor	Ludmilla Toretzka

Paul Green Play As Annual Event

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — The Cape Fear Valley plans to present Paul Green's historical play, "Highland Call" as the center of an annual gathering here each October. A committee has been named here to make the celebration a permanent event.

The drama, presented seven times here last October, drew capacity audiences during the Cape Fear 150th anniversary celebration. It was staged by a group of Professor Loch's Carolina Playmakers.

"Highland Call" tells the story of the conflict between partiots and loyalists in the Scotch-settled Cape Fear. It is the second in Paul Green's projected series to dramatize the settlement and development of America. His "Lost Colony" will open its fourth season on Roanoke Island in July. The playwright has been asked to write another "symphonic drama" for Williamsburg, Va.

Modern Art On Display At Shaw Gallery

The gallery of George R. Shaw 2nd is hung with a selection of oils and water colors painted by headline moderns. Nearly all the notables are familiar to us, for they have been widely and generously publicized. Yet even before we have deciphered the signature we find pictures which are enjoyable for their own sake.

"Deux Jeunes Filles," by Jules Pascin, is a typical work of an artist who was closely identified with art life in Paris of the nineteen twenties. The young ladies are painted with the thin and translucent color which Pascin loved so much. Though they seem ephemeral, they are carefully modeled with melting contours that elude the eye. It is painting of a very exotic variety, visionary and overrefined.

"L'Horloge," by Marc Chagall, is a recent gouache in which a grandfather's clock is equipped with a wing and feet. Chagall still lives in the land of make-believe, and there are few who continue to paint with such sophisticated whimsy without palling.

Maurice de Vlaminck's "Village en Neige" is an oil recently made in the large, sweeping manner for which he has become famous among Parisians. The paint is applied in thick impasto, sharp contrasts between black and warm white promote a dramatic effect. In Vlaminck's pictures, Impressionism and Expressionism merge.

Raoul Dufy's scribbled paintings are gay and decorative. They provide good contrast amidst pictures which are heavy with seriousness, dark, grim, and foreboding. Maurice Utrillo is another contributor of lighter mood. His straight lines and calculated perspectives have none of the restless quality of his neighbors.

Frans Masereel's "Jeune Femme Sur La Jetée" is one of the most commanding pictures in the exhibition for the author's strong dramatic sense. D. A.

'Women's Symphony Orchestra

The second program of the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting, was given last night in Jordan Hall. Margaret Starr McLain was soloist in her new Concertino for piano and orchestra. For opening number Mr. Thiede selected the Berlioz Overture, "The Corsair," and completed the program with the Beethoven Symphony No. 4 in B flat major. The Bach Chorale Prelude, "Jesu, Meine Freude," transcribed by Weston L. Brannen, was smoothly performed.

Mr. Thiede is evidently of an exploring temperament, for he has uncovered the "Corsair" overture which had not been played in Boston by a major orchestra for many years. It is varied enough in orchestration to provide each choir of the orchestra with measures of interesting content. Yet it has not the imaginative touch which places a work in permanent favor. Having heard this revival of the "Corsair" in a very good performance, one may feel no remorse if it be returned to the shelf.

Miss McLain is now a member of the faculty of Boston University. She is a Boston trained musician and has been represented on various programs in this city. She writes of her Concertino: "Sketches for it were begun a number of years ago, but only last winter was it revised, completed, and orchestrated. It is in one movement, but falls roughly into three parts . . . the first, in which the material is presented, the second, in which a cantabile theme is announced and developed, and a third in which all the foregoing material is developed. I did not attempt a very close integration, feeling it more in the nature of a rhapsody or fantasia. It is 'unintellectual' music, not by way of protest, but merely because I wanted this particular work to be romantic."

The work is not very long. It is scored for the usual orchestral instruments, plus gong and tambourine. At times it acquires an oriental flavor, with the piano performing what amounts to a pedal-point phrase, around which the various choirs of the orchestra are heard in contrasting melodies. There is also a section in strongly marked four-four time which holds attention. The piano is not heavily scored as a solo instrument; Miss McLain appeared to place it more as one of the instruments of the orchestra, preferring to lighten the orchestration when it joined the ensemble. It is possible that she will care to make a few more revisions. There are some measures in the second portion of the work which drag anchor, but for the most part the piece moves lightly and at a good pace. It appeared to have an excellent performance and was much applauded. Miss McLain offered a very musical performance of the piano score.

In the Beethoven symphony it is pleasant to report an advance in ensemble as well as a more alert response to nuance. There was a noticeable improvement in climax building last night, but the orchestra has yet to become thoroughly homogeneous, and the violins have yet to acquire unanimity in the more delicate pizzicato passages. Throughout the evening the audience was warmly applausive.

G. M. S.

Copley Society

Water colors by Barion E Dougherty are on view at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Miss Dougherty divides her attention between flower portrayals and landscape. Both are painted with an impressionistic brush. She paints with freshness and enthusiasm.

Playwrights Form Radio Affiliate

The Playwrights' Producing Co., Inc., has announced the formation of the Playwrights' Radio Company, which will function in radio and television as producers of all types of dramatic entertainment. Associated in the venture are all the members of the dramatist group —Elmer Rice, S. N. Behrman, Maxwell Anderson, Robert E. Sherwood, and the estate of Sidney Howard.

Although radio programs will not be confined exclusively to dramas written by members of the Playwrights' Producing Company, 60 plays written by the five playwrights are made available to radio exclusively through this new company.

The Playwrights, in addition, will invite J. P. McEvoy, Arch Oboler, Henry Robinson, Irvin Shaw, Irving Reiss, and others, to write original radio dramas.

John Loder and Danielle Darrieux

In "Katia," French film now at the Fine Arts

To Give Concert Of Modern Dance

The second Evening of Dance, in the series presented by the Boston Dance Council at the Peabody Playhouse, will take place on Saturday evening, and illustrate the contemporary form known as Modern Dance.

Three soloists new to Boston this year will appear: Juana de Laban, daughter of Rudolf von Laban, in a set of five dances; Felicia Saxe, master pupil of von Laban, making her Boston debut in three new dances, and Charlotte Sturgess, pupil of Mary Wigman and Hanya Holm, guest artist with Hans Wiener, who made her Boston debut on his program in Jordan Hall last December, presenting a suite.

Alice Paine Paul, instructor of dance at Laselle Junior College, will appear with her group, and members of Hans Wiener's group will perform two dances with percussion accompaniment.

Rudolf von Laban was the founder of Modern Dance in Central Europe, who worked in collaboration with Mary Wigman there, and is now resident at Dartington Hall England. His influence is felt throughout the program announced, as Hans Wiener has also been one of his pupils.

New Van Druten Play Acquired by Wiman

Dwight Deere Wiman announces that he has purchased a new comedy of modern New York life by John van Druten entitled "Old Acquaintance," but he has not decided whether to produce the work this season or hold it over as the first item on his 1940-'41 schedule.

Mr. Wiman also announces that Francis Compton and Franklin Fox have replaced John Clarke and Ralph Sumpter respectively in "Leave Her to Heaven," the new van Druten play now in rehearsal which will serve to bring Ruth Chatterton back to Broadway after an absence of 15 years. "Leave Her to Heaven" will open at the Longacre Theater on Tuesday evening Feb. 27.

AMUSEMENTS

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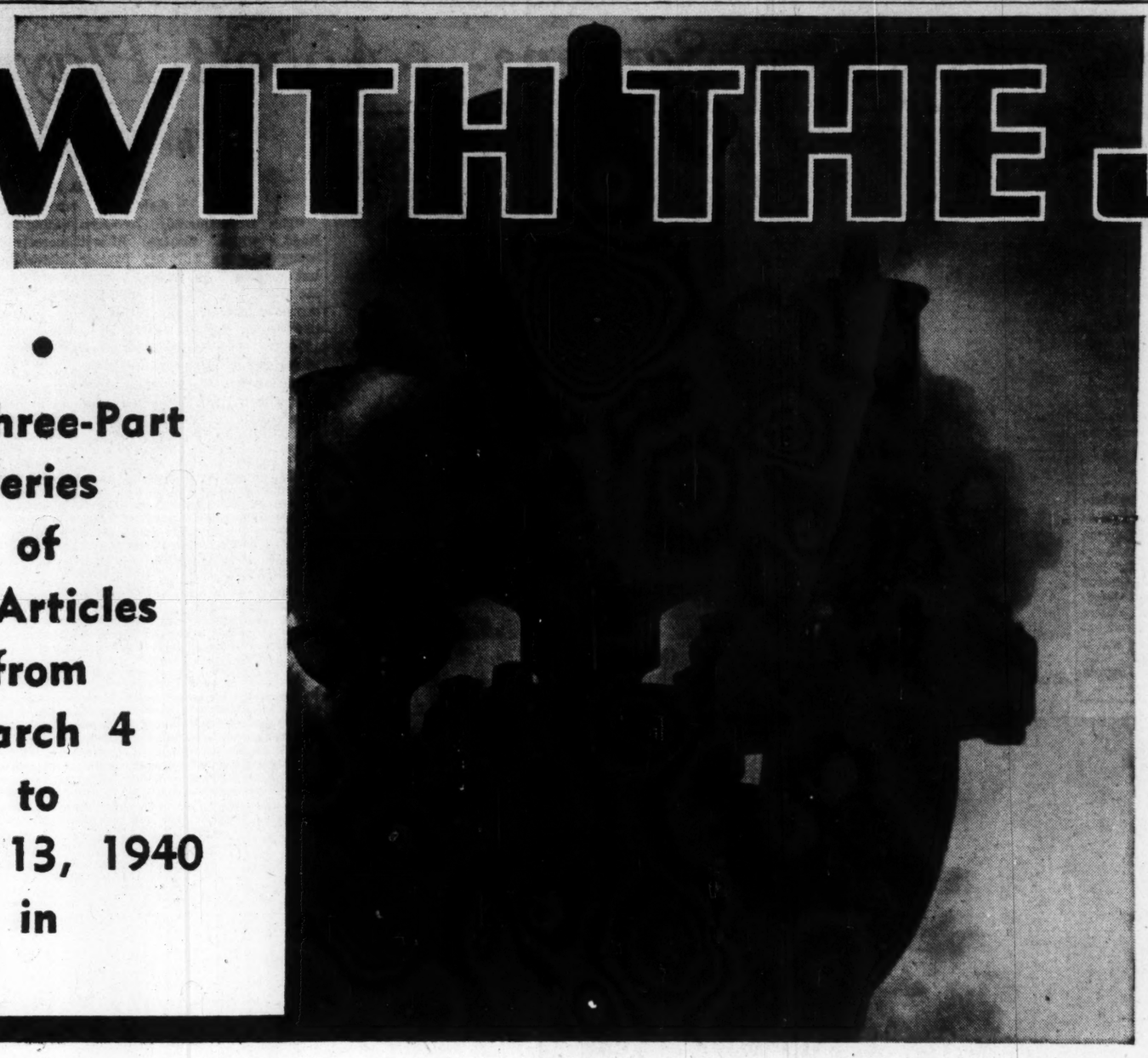

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Today's Woman

Dorothy Thompson Admits Earnest Groping Preceded Finding of Her Career

There Is Encouragement for All in the Early Struggles of This Famous Woman

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dorothy Thompson, direct, complex, dynamic, took her place on the crowded platform of New York's Town Hall so unobtrusively that if we had not all been expecting her and anticipating every familiar line of her, she might have been just one of the hundreds of women packed into the auditorium to acclaim her. Fundamentally I believe that is why with today's woman Dorothy Thompson stands tops.

Unfailingly she makes us feel that first and last she is one of us: —"Of the women, by the women, and for the women"—and knows how to say what women think. Yet she does not think merely in the realm of women as women. She does not think of herself as simply a woman. With truly broad vision she removes to a large measure the traditional classification and thinks in the realm of people.

May not this be another reason why women as well as men read her widely syndicated columns, flock to hear her when she gives an address, and make a point of tuning in on the radio to listen even if they have to stop talking themselves for a while? Women have been women so long that it refreshes them enormously to find a woman—an articulate, successful, emancipated woman who thinks of them as people and gives them credit for having what it takes to become "people."

She Began Simply

Dorothy Thompson's success did not drop into her lap ready-made, nor did she spring full-armed into the columns of the New York Herald Tribune. She began as most of us should be willing to do, with the little things at hand. In her businesslike childhood reminiscence, "Once on Christmas," written for her young son Michael Lewis and so utterly far removed from her newspaper column "On the Record," or her book "Let the Record Speak," she implies how simple were her beginnings, her tools, her opportunities. Yet she probably thrust forward her childish chin and caught her lip with the same determined manner that has become part of her today—and seized them.

On the particular Christmas she describes, she was about seven. Under the great dark hemlock that Mr. Heist, one of her father's parishioners, brought in from his farm and set up in the back parlor of the little parsonage in Hamburg, New York, where they lived —lay a book, "The Water Babies, by Charles Kingsley. To my beloved daughter, Dorothy," — a precious treasure. "Books," she writes, "meant sheer magic. There were no automobiles—none for Methodist ministers, in those days. No moving pictures. No radio. But inside the covers of books was everything that exists outside in the world today. Lovely, lovely words of poetry that slipped like colored beads along a string; tales of rose-colored cities, half as old as time. All that men can imagine, and construct, and make others imagine."

When the little girl was seven, her mother passed on; and for another seven years her childhood was on a par with Kipling's for unhappiness. At this stage she was sent to live with an aunt in Chicago. This sprawling mid-western giant, Chicago, was the first of the "rose-colored cities" which were to serve as settings for vivid experiences. Syracuse University, where the children of Methodist ministers received free tuition, taught her how to be a school teacher. But something in her rebelled. She would not be a school teacher! Quiescent in her thought, and hidden deep, lay the smoldering suspicion that earning a living could, somehow, be more liberating. But how?

Period of Struggle

For another seven years the world's most popular woman political commentator floundered around trying to find herself. Isn't that encouraging? She worked for the woman suffrage campaigns, held a copywriting job in a New York advertising agency, and had a fling at publicity for a social-service project in Cincinnati.

Not until 1920, when she found herself on a slow Red Star liner bound for Europe, did she touch the hem of her career as a journalist. The boat was filled with Zionists on the way to an international conference in London. Before they were three days out Dorothy Thompson had become immersed in all the facts and fancies of the Zionists. An idea dawned. Why not, with all this burning information, persuade the International News to let her cover the conference for them? She did.

From then on her life as a journalist took form. She developed an uncanny technique for being in the right place at the right time—for a journalist. In Ireland for one of the perennial revolutions, in Milan for a strike, in Vienna the morning of the Karlist "putsch." She covered a Polish revolution in an evening dress and satin slippers; and managed to escape machine-gun bullets in an uprising in Bulgaria, though we do not know what she wore. One of her many friends of those wild days recalls her as "an amiable, blue-eyed tornado." Interviewing celebrities became as casual a performance as waking up in the morning.

Her interview with Adolf Hitler brought her fame because she was all wrong about him. She became so prolific that the Philadelphia Public Ledger took her off space rates. And thrown in with all the rest of the excitement she became the wife of Sinclair Lewis, whose pursuit of "just Dorothy," in the midst of the celebration of the Tenth Soviet Anniversary in Moscow, threw the imposing reception committee into a dither.

Her Career as Homemaker

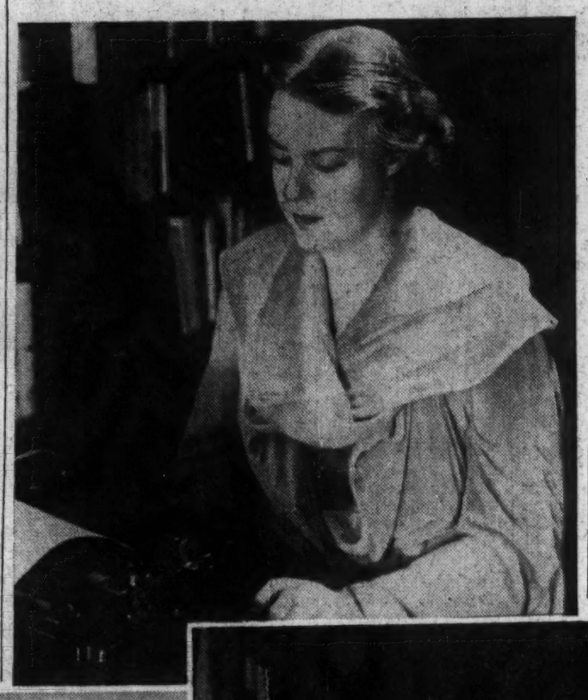
Here Dorothy Thompson vanishes for two years. Mrs. Sinclair Lewis, with her Nobel Prizewinning husband, establishes a home in Bronxville, New York, and maintains one of the most distinguished salons in America. The sunshine of an old Vermont farmhouse also claims their attention in the summer time; and here Dorothy Thompson indulges her English fondness for gardens and flowers.

But life presses. Even Bronxville is half an hour too far from her office at the Herald Tribune; and a column three times a week to be done for that newspaper, besides an article a month for the Ladies' Home Journal, lectures, and radio broadcasts—with a book thrown in now and then—demands every ounce of steam. And now she is collaborating with Fritz Kortner, an Austrian, on a play to be called, "It Might Have Been You." An apartment on Central Park West is more convenient than Bronxville. Here Dorothy Thompson keeps three secretaries everlastingly at it. Usually she dictates her column in bed immediately after breakfast. Sometimes her secretaries prepare data on one subject; and then, suddenly, like the weather-vane a political commentator must be, Dorothy Thompson will swing with the wind of world affairs, launching forth on something entirely different.

Is a Deep Student

Her office is utterly simple. But would you like to glance over a few of the formidable titles of the books that line the shelves? "Dynamics of Population," "Government Publications and Their Use," "Political Handbook of the World," "Meritism—The Middle Road," "Representative American Speeches 1937-38," "World Revolutionary Propaganda," "Does Distribution Cost Too Much?" "Toward Full Employment," "Public Personnel Problems," "Jobs for All," "The Story of the United States—A Biographical History of America." Of course these books are weeded out constantly, but in passing, they indicate Dorothy Thompson's broad jump from "Water Babies" to a prodigious capacity for assimilating "all that men can imagine, and construct, and make others imagine," as she has written.

Today's Woman finds a representative in Dorothy Thompson who, with precision and clarity, takes what men imagine and construct and setting it to her own speedy tempo gives it wings.



John Mills Jr.; Wide World

Three aspects of the busy life of Dorothy Thompson, America's leading woman journalist. Top—Writing a magazine article in her book-lined office. Left—Chatting in a relaxed moment at home. In private life Dorothy Thompson is Mrs. Sinclair Lewis. Right—At the microphone, broadcasting one of her dynamic interpretations of European affairs.

British Countrywomen Come To Government's Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Countrywomen from Cornwall to Cumberland have given the British Government a New Year's surprise.

The Government was about to launch a cooking and conserving campaign in behalf of national economy. The Ministry of Food had actually gone so far as to work out the cost figures of educational machinery in connection with it—and it promised to be extraordinarily costly—when the countrywomen stepped in.

No need, they said, to set up expensive machinery. The women of the country had been at work on food questions for the past twenty-odd years and were prepared now to shoulder national responsibility. Just leave it to them.

The fact is that ever since the last European war—and even while it was still in progress—women of the National Federation of Women's Institutes have been busy working out ways and means for the economic and appetizing government of kitchens. They have worked extremely quietly, but that quiet work has produced a pool of culinary wisdom capable of meeting any emergency. They know how to preserve, and conserve, and serve, and are not in the least daunted at the idea of being asked to prescribe for an entire nation on strict rations.

And so the expensive Ministry machinery has been scrapped, and, in its place, a solitary woman dietetic expert from the Board of Education, aided by a solitary woman assistant, sits in authority as Domestic Science Adviser to the Ministry. It is the smallest Government department on record.

February sees 62 experts—one from each county in England and Wales—together with a further 20 from County Councils under the Board of Education and the Department of Agriculture, meeting in London to discuss the use of home-produced stuffs; basic recipes for meat dishes, cakes and puddings; ways of making the most of rationed commodities; and ways of seeing that country districts do not suffer from poor distribution of food, and the like.

Some 7,000 trained women experts will take part in a teaching campaign, while at the 6,000 Women's Institutes of the country, demonstrations of anti-waste cookery will be held and penny pamphlets containing the very best of wartime recipes will be sold.

Inspired by the women of the countryside, London is preparing to take its part too. Under the London County Council, 40 Domestic Science centers have been opened. At these, girls of school age are being given instruction in cooking on a wartime basis and in the economical use of foodstuffs. Research and experiment is going on apace in the effort to discover substitutes which will make housewives forget that there are limits to the supply of bacon and that butter is too precious to be used in a frying-pan.

Frustration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once—I bought a Paris gown,
'twas brown,
trimmed with green;
I wanted red
instead,
but when I asked for red
the modiste said,
with a rising inflection
(and that quick detection
of my unaccustomedness),
"Madam would see
a burgundy?"
"Oh yes,"
I said,
"anything, just so it's red."
A look at me,
a quick "Oui, oui,"
(there followed a soliloquy)—
"Madam is, shall I say, naïve?
She should wear a weave
that's light
but not too bright
in tone; poppy? no, nor flame—
garnet?—très bien, but tame—
Madam's eyes—cerulean blue—
just so—we have for you
a gown
in brown,
with but a dash of green."
Well . . . need I say
that day,
I ignominiously
fled the scene
clad in brown and green?
Some day I'll try
again, to buy
a red that's warm like burgundy,
or somber like mahogany—
but in the meanwhile I must wear
colors that will match my hair
and eyes and disposition—
a sad division—
'twixt heart and head;
The one is served,
the other—still wants red.

Olive Carleton-Munro

This Farm Wife Looks at the World Through Rose-Colored Glasses

The Hurricane Blew Her an Inspiration That Turned Into Dollars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I used to say that if ever I was inclined to doubt the tremendous cumulative value of a small regular daily application of time, I had only to consider my potato-bin down cellar. Every fall it is heaped high with some fifty bushels of potatoes. Twice a day, regularly, I sit down for a few minutes' session of potato paring; and behold, by late summer the bin is quite empty and I must have peeled that whole fifty bushels, surely a formidable task when regarded as a whole. But now that accomplishment "pales into insignificance" beside the activities of a rural homemaker I met this week.

On Wednesday I went to have lunch with Mrs. Charles Parker of Sturbridge, Massachusetts. Our first course was apple-juice, heavy bodied, rich and delicious. Our hostess said it was the syrup that had dripped through the jelly-bag and which might have had sugar added and been condensed to jelly on another day. Then came a generous tray of Zwiebach accompanied by cottage cheese and four spreads, crab-apple jelly, McIntosh jelly, "Bitter-sweet" jam and "Heavenly" jam.

This course was followed by boiled rice, brown chicken gravy, and a platter of the tenderest chicken circled by a row of baking powder biscuits and having an escort of ripe olives and celery hearts. The avacado salad shouldn't be overlooked either! For dessert we had a wonderful deep dish apple-pie with cheese. It was a delightful meal; and it was easy to see that Mrs. Parker knows her apples and their possibilities. Then I learned that the Parkers have large apple orchards. And I heard this story of the happenings of the year before.

Decided to Try

"The Hurricane," which has been mentioned somewhere before, had played havoc with the apple business last year. As Mrs Parker was making McIntosh jelly for home consumption one day, she thought of their packing house with those bushels and bushels of small apples which, sold in bushel boxes, would bring only an insignificant amount of money. "Now," she thought, "what a wonderful difference there'd be in the value of those apples were they made into jelly!" Then she wondered if she couldn't do something about making jelly in quantities to sell. She decided to try.

So thereafter, instead of stopping when she had her own jars full, she just kept on, day after day, using her regular equipment and filling up dozen after dozen glasses with pale rose-colored jelly. If she got more juice than she had time to "jell" in one day, it was just filled into quart fruit jars, processed, and put down cellar. Thus, when the fresh apples were all used, Mrs. Parker kept right on making jelly through the summer from her reserve stock of around a thousand quarts of apple juice waiting downstairs.

At the end of the year she had used eight tons of sugar and made eight thousand dozen glasses of jelly. And what's more to the purpose, she sold it all! This year, she's at it again.

Besides the apple products, Mrs. Parker also makes wild grape jelly, though in much smaller quantities, and peach products from the sun-ripened fruit in their orchards. The "Heavenly" jam we'd eaten had been made from a combination of those peaches with oranges and cherries.

There is much inspiration for all of us in this triumph, and several important lessons as well. First —there was a simple product that Mrs. Parker was familiar with and could make well. Jelly is just regular fare on many farm tables, yet guests seldom enjoy any elaborate dessert more than fresh bread or biscuits and good home-made jelly. Next, Mrs. Parker put her product into small plain packages and sold it at a popular price; so there was no restriction on the possibilities of her market. The jelly wasn't packaged for a select few.

No Costly Outlay

Third, Mrs. Parker had no costly outlay for elaborate equipment. A 10-cent brush to scrub the apples, her regular six-quart aluminum kettle to boil them in, the jelly-bag consisting of a yard of cheesecloth hung on a discarded bird-cage hook while the juice dripped into a pan below, two enameled four-quart saucepans in which the juice was boiled down, her regular electric range, hand-written labels—these constituted her simple working tools. And the jelly was all made in a kitchen so small that—well, you might swing a cat back and forth in there, but you surely couldn't swing him 'round!

In spite of all her success, Mrs. Parker doesn't seem to be at all weighted down with the cares of "big business." She's just friendly, kindly and pleasant. But then what could you expect of someone who spends all her days looking through dozens and dozens of pale rose-colored glasses! **Hazel Andrews**

This is the first of a series of articles on farm women.

Danish Cooking Gives Fish the Star Role

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"He is an honest man and eats no fish," goes a 16th century proverb. The Danes are an honest people, and they eat fish, a great deal of it. There are street posters in every Danish town with their message, "Eat Fish," and one hears the constant cry of the fishmonger, "Levende Rodspetter er go-o-odt!" (Live Fish is go-o-od!)

Fish played the starring role in my first family meal in Denmark, and in many meals thereafter. Dinner was served in the dining room of a hundred-year-old house, facing a lovely garden with ripe cherry trees. The wall behind me was covered with gleaming copper pots and kettles, and the table centerpiece was a mass of red roses, plucked from the garden wall.

I remember that first meal as one of the pleasantest I have ever eaten. The food was simple, but beautifully served. When we entered the dining room, the table was already covered with compote dishes filled with cold delicacies. "Det Kolde Bord" (The Cold Table) looks elegant, and the red salmon and green salads give a colorful, festive appearance, but the table is extremely easy to arrange.

For six people, it need not contain more than a few items. Fresh smoked salmon, decorated with watercress, a glass bowl of shrimps, smoked fillet of herring in oil sprinkled with chives, cold roast chicken, cucumber salad with a sour cream dressing, several cheeses, and hard-boiled eggs with mayonnaise are sufficient. The cucumbers should be cut paper-thin and salted overnight.

With our appetizer, we had thin slices of buttered dark rye bread (pumpernickel). Then came the main course, "Fiske Budding med Champignon Sauce" (Fish pudding with mushroom sauce). A taste of this delicious pudding, covered with a creamy sauce, will give the daintiest eater a "Danish" appetite.

Fish Pudding

3 pounds codfish or halibut
2 tablespoons potato flour
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup of milk or light cream
Salt and pepper to taste.

The fish should be skinned and boned, both skin and bones to be saved for making the sauce. Grind the fish very fine. When the pure meat has been put through the grinder about 10 times, you will have approximately 1 pound of fish paste.

Add the potato flour and regular flour to the fish paste, then the milk or cream, stirring carefully. Add seasoning. When entirely mixed, pass the whole mass through a sieve. Butter ring mold (or casserole) and fill ¾ full. Place in pan of hot water, with cover, and bake for one hour, in slow oven (300° F.). Serve with cream sauce. Serves 6.

Mushroom Sauce

Fish skin and bones
3 cups water
1 cup mushrooms, sliced fine
1 bay leaf
2 tablespoons parsley, chopped
½ cup diced carrots
¼ cup onions, chopped fine
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
¾ cup cream
2 egg yolks
Salt and pepper to taste.

Place fish stock in water in covered pan. Add parsley, bay leaf, carrots, and onions. Cook 45 minutes, and put liquid through sieve. Melt butter in saucepan; add mushrooms. Cook for 10 minutes, then add flour. Add fish stock, cream, salt and pepper, and cook for about 5 minutes. Mix beaten egg yolks into hot sauce and allow to thicken.

Many Danes prefer a lobster cream sauce instead of the mushroom sauce. For this, cooked fresh lobster or canned lobster will do equally well, made with the same fish stock, and properly seasoned to the individual taste. Boiled potatoes and a vegetable should be served with the pudding.

For desserts, we had that most delicious Scandinavian fruit dish, "Rödgröd med Flöde" (literally, Red Pudding with Cream). We had a raspberry pudding, which was so delightfully refreshing that I asked my hostess for her recipe.

I have made it successfully a number of times myself, even using canned sweetened cranberries instead of currants, and canned raspberries, when I could not buy the fresh fruit. Here it is:

Red Fruit Pudding

1 quart raspberries
1 quart red currants
1 quart water
1 tablespoon tapioca flour to each cup of juice
Sugar to taste
Small piece of vanilla or vanilla flavoring, if desired.

Pour berries into pot with water. Cook until berries are soft. Let stand for short while to cool, then strain carefully. Add sugar, approximately one cup, depending on individual taste and sweetness of berries. Thicken with tapioca flour, 1 tablespoon for each cup of juice, and return to fire, stirring constantly, until pudding is clear and thick. Pour into glass bowl (or sherbet glasses) and chill thoroughly before serving. Serve with thick sweet cream. Sugar, too, for guests with a "sweet tooth."

Then, if you want to be a good Dane, as you rise from the table, you will do as we did: shake hands with each of your dinner partners, bow, and say, "Tak for Mad," which just means, "Thanks for the food." **Edith Iglauer**

An Inventory Saves Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Henry," said I, "please get a can of tomatoes from the shelf in the cellar."

Henry ran briskly down the stairs, and after a long silence came slowly back bringing corn, peas, and spinach.

"Sorry, dear, there are no tomatoes." He continued: "If you were businesslike about your housekeeping, you would know what you have on hand without sending me on a wild goose chase."

"Just how," I asked, "if you don't mind explaining?"

"An inventory, of course," said Henry.

I saw he was right. We always have a stock of canned goods on the shelves, as we watch for sales, and buy several cans when prices are reasonable.

Since adopting Henry's suggestion, I find a perpetual inventory a great saving of time and energy. A memorandum or small account book will serve for the record. It is well to use one wide enough for several entries after each item, so that the number or quantity of each may be changed as stock is used and replenished.

Listing soups, fish, meats, vegetables, fruits, jellies, etc., separately is desirable. When making out the marketing list, or planning menus, the little book kept on the desk or telephone table is a valuable assistant. **M. F. K.**

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Power and Balance of Local Sextet Seen—Canadian Boy Starring for Tech Team

Rossmen Topple Detroit 10-3 Without Using Milt Schmidt

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Last year Art Ross stoutly asserted that his Boston Bruins of that time were the greatest team in history. Today, with the team in first place, he can mount the rostrum again and proclaim his 1939-40 edition even greater than the greatest team. At least he is so privileged until they lose possession of the Stanley Cuy which they won last season.

His only opposition in sight is the present product of Lester Patrick—the New York Rangers. The two teams are tied for first place and if class predominates, one or the other will win the cup this year. Those who have followed the Rangers in their many years of operating boost the 1939-40 team as the greatest in New York history. All told, a fitting climax looms ahead.

Rangers Different

There is a vast difference between the two clubs. The Rangers function as a team unit and play a definite type of hockey as installed by Patrick. He has devised the style of play and each player must fit the system and individual prowess and color must subject itself to that system. The team is not powerful in the sense of ruggedness; it is, in baseball phraseology, a "fancy-Dan" aggregation.

As games go for the Rangers, you do not look for the individual. You watch a series of attacks based upon smart, alert passing, speed, both offensively and defensively, stylish stickhandling, and intricate play-making. Any one player may feature a game, but seldom because of his own initiative. He could score two or three or more goals, but his feats are the result of the system. You do not go to see any particular Ranger player, you go to see the team.

Bruins Rugged

Against this the Bruins have built along other lines. They have a powerful, rugged hockey team that is welded strongly, but based upon players of individual traits and ability. There are "names" on the Bruins that hockey fans over the circuit can easily recall because of their color or feats of prowess—such as Cowley, Hollett, Clapper, Schmidt, Bauer, Cain, and Brimsek. There are others, of course, but these "names" are lasting impressions on the memory of the hockey fan when he thinks of the Bruins.

Many hockey managers would prefer the team like Rangers with the individuals subjected. Among other reasons such as high salaries, to be frank, is the fear that the loss of one or more such individuals will bring about the decline of the club. Which brings us to the point of the story, although the foregoing seemed essential to clarification.

Beat Red Wings

Last night the Bruins went into first place by administering an unquestioned shellacking to the Detroit Red Wings, 10 to 3. Now the Red Wings are not comparable to the Bruins this year, but when you consider that the Bruins, minus the best center and top point-maker of the league, Milton Schmidt, lost no strides because of his absence, you cannot fail to recognize their power and balance.

All season long the Bruins have fought adversity in the way of absent stars. Jack Crawford went out of action in the first game and did not return for a lengthy period. Roy Conacher was forced to the sideline for a stretch, and Dit Clapper also lost a couple of games, but although the Bruins might have done better with them, they kept pressing those Rangers, who seldom lost a cog in the wheel and were flying.

Play-offs Near

With the play-offs only a little more than a month away and the Rangers and Bruins certain to clash in the first series, the prospects are truly speculative. If the Bruins have full strength and the Rangers likewise, the series should eclipse that seven-game epic of last year.

Although last night's game was rough, there was plenty of good hockey . . . Tiny Thompson, ex-Bruin, took the 10-goal avalanche gracefully . . . He intimated that something was to be expected for he had been going too well . . . It now remains to be seen whether the Bruins softened the Wings for Rangers or irked them to the point of halting the New Yorkers.

Schmidt was dressed and sat on the bench throughout the game, but did not play . . . Sympathies were extended the league-leading scorer for missing a game in which points flowed freely . . . Detroit never really collapsed despite the score . . . They were in on Brimsek often, but lacked necessary polish to finish off plays . . . Another handicap was the necessity to weaken the defense as they tried to reduce the Bruin margin . . . There were plenty of penalties, and Referee Mickey Ion had his hands full keeping the game within bounds . . . The official attendance was given out at 9,524.

Bruins are idle now till next Tuesday, when Toronto will come to town.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

1. Hanover, N. H.—Edward Gignac of Middlebury College, who took top individual honors in the ski jump competition at the Dartmouth Winter Carnival, scoring a total of 211.3 points. Onlookers have chosen the young man as one of the best skiers in the country. 2. Cleveland, Ohio—Parker Hall, the forward passing star from University of Mississippi, had new honors heaped upon him. The Cleveland Rams' left halfback was chosen as the most valuable player in the National Professional Football League for 1939 by the Pro Football Writers' Association of America. Hall established a new league record by completing 106 passes last season, a mark he achieved in 208 attempts. 3. Outfielder Dominic Di Maggio, voted the outstanding player in the Pacific Coast League this past season and brother of Joe Di Maggio, star outfielder of the New York Yankees, who is expected to fill the vacancy left by Joe Vosmik. 4. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dr. Edward Baker, who has signed a two-year contract as head coach of the Carnegie Tech football team, is pictured with his wife and 18-months-old son, Noel. Baker, who served as first assistant for the past three years, succeeded William F. Kern, who resigned as head coach recently. The new pigskin boss becomes the eleventh mentor in Plaid history.

Coach Owen Credits Kaneb For Sextet's Improvement

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts Institute of Technology may not have the best team in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, nor one which is strong enough to offer a serious challenge to the leaders, but the fault does not lie with Coach George Owen nor with one of his prize players, George Kaneb, of Cornwall, Ontario, Canada.

If the M. I. T. scholastic schedule were not so strict that it forces many boys who would like to play to tend to their books and makes those who do want to play attend practice sessions before daybreak, the Engineers might surprise. In fact, it is a credit to Tech that it can ice a team at all, for theirs is the earliest college practice at the Arena.

Better Record

Last season the Engineers held down last place in the final league standing with a record of one win in 10 games. This year they have already bettered that record with three wins in nine games to put them in a tie for fourth place with the defending Boston University sextet.

And Kaneb, according to Coach Owen, is mainly responsible for the improvement this winter. "He is playing good hockey for us," the former Bruins star declared last night as his team put up stubborn opposition before bowing to Northeastern 6-4. "He is a natural player, and could be a lot better if his studies were not so heavy."

Admires Players

Owen, who does not like the early practices any more than the boys but who admires them so much for sticking to the game that he sticks along too, went so far as to say that the husky Canadian youth was one of the few from across the border who have been of outstanding help to the team.

At present George is holding down the left wing berth on the first line, a position he has played ever since he first took up a hockey stick. An instance of his effectiveness may be seen in last night's game, when he had a hand in all four of Tech's goals—scoring three himself, and assisting on the other.

Tied for Third

In the latest scoring statistics released by Donald McKenzie, secretary of the league, Kaneb is tied for third with Eddie Barry of Northeastern and Al Dumond of Boston College with 16 points. The four he earned last night brings his season total to 20 in nine games, an average of better than two points per game. Last season the best any Tech player could do was 15th place in the list, and Johnny Neal and Tommy Langs, two more Canadians, were tied there.

George got his real start in hockey in Conrwall High School, where in his senior year the team went to the finals of the Eastern Ontario play-downs. The team that won that series, incidentally, went on to win the All-Ontario championship.

Entered McGill

Following his graduation from Cornwall High, Kaneb entered McGill University, where he played intra-faculty hockey, which is much the same as the intra-mural athletic games at Harvard. After two years at McGill, George transferred down here to M. I. T. last year, and being a transfer, he naturally was ineligible to play.

Kaneb, who is taking a stiff chemical engineering course in the hopes of entering either the petroleum of paper fields, is one of four hockey-playing brothers. Nick, now 24, played for Clarkson Tech three years ago and then for Cornwall in the intermediate league; Fred, 19, played for the High School and then for McGill Juniors; and Ed, the youngest at 17, is now playing for the High School. George is now 21.

* * *

The Northeastern-Tech game last night at the Arena was a nip-and-tuck affair. The Huskies scored first, then the Engineers tied it up; Northeastern made it 2-1, and Kaneb tied it up; N. U. went ahead again 3-2, and Kaneb duplicated to make the score 3-3. In the third period, however, the Huskies scored three goals in a row before Kaneb got his third goal and won the game.

* * *

In the other game of the double-header last night, Boston College made it seven league victories in a row when it defeated New Hampshire 10-2. The defeat was the Wildcats' seventh straight in league competition. The Eagles' scoring was limited to seven players, as Ray Chaisson gathered in six points on two goals and four assists to add to his impressive record as leading scorer of the league. Other high scorers were Al Dumond and John Pryor with two goals and three assists each; and Bob Mee with two goals and one assist.

Crimson and Tiger Tankmen Take Lead in Scoring Race

Yale, the defending champion; Princeton, runner-up a year ago; and Harvard, which finished third in 1939, again dominate activities in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League as the association settles down to the major portion of its schedule this week. This trio, annually the Big Three of eastern swimming, currently is tied for the top in the standing, each with two straight victories, and unless form goes completely awry, they should continue their tie until they reach the series with each other early next month.

Yale has beaten Penn and Navy, failing to take only one first place in those meets. Harvard has defeated Dartmouth and Columbia, gaining 11 of a possible 14 firsts, while Princeton has overcome Navy and Dartmouth, scoring 10 first places. Yale and Princeton each have engagements this week end, the Blue meeting Columbia in New York and the Tigers swimming Penn at home. A third meet on Saturday will bring Dartmouth to Navy.

Scoring Lead

The three team leaders also dominate the individual records, best times, and individual scoring. They hold, among them, seven of the best marks in the nine events on the league program. The individual scoring lead currently is in the hands of Eric Cutler, Harvard captain, and Ned Parke, of Princeton. Each of these men, both free stylers, has scored 20 points on four first places in two meets. Third place is held by Harvard's Henry (Jim) Curwen, who has 18, while two Navy men, Jim Conger and Gordon Wiley, both sophomores, follow with 17 and 16, respectively. The latter two, however, have engaged in three meets.

In subduing Navy last week end, Yale broke the national collegiate record for the 400-yard free-style relay for 60-foot courses when it returned 3:29.2.

Individual Scoring

	1	2	3	MR	FR	Pts.
Parke, Princeton	4	0	0	0	0	20
Cutler, Harvard	4	0	0	0	0	20
Curwen, Harvard	3	1	0	0	0	18
Conger, Navy	1	4	0	0	0	17
Wiley, Navy	3	0	1	0	0	16
Vergeichik, Columbia	2	1	1	0	1	16
Halsey, Princeton	2	1	0	0	0	13
Tolan, Penn	2	1	0	0	0	13
Vande Weghe, Princeton	1	2	0	1	0	13
Bosworth, Harvard	2	0	0	1½	0	13
Tator, Penn	1	2	1	0	0	12
Fisher, Navy	2	0	1	0	0	11
Freeman, Penn	1	0	4	0	1	11
McClure, Princeton	1	0	0	2	1	11
White, Yale	2	0	0	0	0	10
Sanburn, Yale	2	0	0	0	0	10
Kleppinger, Yale	2	0	0	0	0	10
Cook, Yale	2	0	0	0	0	10
Keating, Columbia	2	0	0	0	0	10
Whitcomb, Dartmouth	0	2	2	0	1	10
Sampson, Navy	1	1	0	1	1	10

Legend—Scoring computed on basis of 5 points for first, 3 for second, 1 for third, 1⅔ for participation on winning medley team (MR) and 1¾ for free-style relay team (FR). Fraction carried to nearest point.

Best Performances

(In 75-foot pools only)

50-Yard free style—Gordon Wiley, Navy, 23.9s.

100-Yard free style—Henry Curwen, Harvard, 53.7s.

220-Yard free style—Eric Cutler, Harvard, 2m. 15.4s.

440-Yard free style—Eric Cutler, Harvard, 4m. 56.9s.

150-Yard back stroke—Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton, 1m. 38.5s.

200-Yard breast stroke—Arthur McClure, Princeton, 2m. 34s.

Fancy dive—James Cook, Yale, 129.08 points.

300-Yard medley relay—Princeton (Albert Vande Weghe, Arthur McClure and Charles Boozani), 2m. 59.9s.

400-Yard free-style relay—Dartmouth (George Liskow, Don Cobb, Es Crowley and Rollo Wilhelmy), 3m. 43.6s.

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BOSTON and MAINE

Tommy Bridges Sees Greenberg Good Outfielder

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—The shift of Hank Greenberg from first base to the outfield and the purchase of Bruce Campbell has "solved" the outfield problem of the Detroit Tigers in the opinion of pitcher Tommy Bridges.

He expects those two moves and other changes to enable Detroit to improve its position in the American League the coming season but —"I don't see how anybody is going to stop the Yankees from winning the flag again this year."

York, Greenberg

"There's no question in my mind whatever," declared Bridges as he paused during a round on the golf course, "that Hank will make good in the outfield, and boy will it be great to have both Rudy York and him in the line-up every day with their big bats."

Bridges envisioned an infield composed of York on first, Charley Gehringer on second, Dick Bartell, obtained from the Chicago Cubs, at short and Pinkey Higgins at third, and an outfield made up of Greenberg, Barney McCosky and Campbell or Pete Fox.

Pitching Staff

The Tigers will have lots of "ifs" on the pitching staff, the veteran hurler said, and the infield may be shaky if the shortstop situation does not clear up. He said he hoped, however, that Bartell, received from the Cubs in exchange for Billy Rogell, would be the man needed at shortstop.

The catching situation, Bridges added, appeared well taken care of, with Birdie Tebbetts backed by newly acquired Billy Sullivan and Rookie Dixie Parsons.

Bridges, who had the best percentage record of his career last season, modestly acclaimed Buck Newson as the only certainty on the 1940 mound staff, but said he hoped for another good season himself.

He said Dizzy Trout and Freddie Hutchinson "both are liable to come through with 14 or 15 wins this season," and that the veterans Al Benton and Archie McKain should give much needed help in the clinches.

Schoolboy Rowe remained the biggest question mark of them all but Bridges was hopeful the tall Arkansas flinger might regain his 1934-35 stride.

Coaches Signed

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The University of California at Los Angeles has signed its football coaching staff, Babe Horrell, Ray Richards and Jim Blewett, to five-year contracts at substantial pay increases.

Horrell, head coach, was understood to have been given a contract calling for $10,000 a year, and his assistants, Line Coach Richards and Backfield Coach Blewett, expressed satisfaction with their increases, the amounts of which were not announced.

U. C. L. A.'s Bruins went through the 1939 football season undefeated, closing with a scoreless tie against the University of Southern California.

Bell Accepts Terms

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — The Pittsburgh Pirates announce that Fern Lee Bell has accepted terms for 1940, completing Frankie Frisch's line-up in the outfield.

Bell came to Pittsburgh by draft from Louisville last season and in 83 games hit .286, including two homers, eight triples and five doubles.

Sports Around the Hub

Bob Quinn a Busy Man Today

Down in Bradenton (Fla.) today, Bob Quinn was kept busy answering the telephone and receiving telegrams from his countless friends in and out of baseball. For this is the 70th anniversary of the fatherly President of the Bees, and perhaps no man connected with the national pastime is better known or admired. There is no way of telling how many players and executives Bob has helped to guide through the channels of the major leagues, but they would make a sizeable impression if seated in the grandstand at the Allston Hive.

A humble person despite his widespread experience, Bob Quinn holds the respect of every baseball writer who knows him, and many who do not. Some of the boys may not agree entirely with Bob's methods, but they applaud his integrity, his willingness to push forward though burdened with handicaps, his unselfish qualities as a family man, and his shrewd bartering on the baseball trading market.

* * *

Two more signed 1940 contracts reached the local baseball offices today. Secretary John Quinn, in the absence of Prexy Bob, announced that John Barkley had accepted Bee terms. Barkley is an infielder from Bob Coleman's Evansville club and lives in Childress, Texas, wherever that is. Through Phil Troy, the Red Sox announced the arrival of Woody Rich's contract. Rich will be remembered as the promising young right-hander who started with the Red Sox and played with Louisville.

* * *

Baseball fans who inhabit historic Cape Cod during the summer months, received with regret today the news that the old Cape Cod League probably would not operate in 1940. Now that the town fathers at Falmouth and Bourne have refused financial support for their teams, it is almost certain that the popular circuit will be unable to play before the resort crowds this year.

* * *

Although not a recognized minor league, under the wing of the National Association, the semi-pro Cape Cod circuit has turned out several big league players. The most prominent are Red Rolfe of the Yankees, Danny MacFayden of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Frank Hogan, Johnny Broaca and Al Blanche. Major league scouts rarely visited New England without making a tour of the Cape.

* * *

For the next few days, sports-thinking people in this vicinity will be looking in the direction of the Boston Garden, where little Sonja Henie and her ice revue is showing. Although now a Hollywood star, the smiling Norwegian girl remains a headliner among the sport-writing crowd, as well as with the fans. If you doubt her popularity, try to buy your way into the Garden.

* * *

Twice during the past two years, the Bruins have parted with outstanding players—men who belong among the top performers of modern hockey—and still kept rolling toward the Stanley Cup. Early last season Manager Art Ross sold Tiny Thompson to Detroit and brought up Frank Brimsek from Providence to play goal. This winter Eddie Shore faded out of the picture, first to Springfield and later to Americans. But today Ross has his outfit in a tie with Rangers for the National Hockey League lead. In building, the manager has been careful not to let any single player carry a major portion of the burden.

* * *

Harvard's varsity basketball team is at Princeton, N. J., this evening for an Eastern Intercollegiate League game with the Tigers. The Crimson has not forgotten the one-point defeat forced upon them by the Bengals at Cambridge last Saturday. At Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell entertains Yale tonight in another league test.

* * *

Two New England A. A. U. senior championships, two Massachusetts title competions and the Water Ballet of Wellesley College will feature the annual Water Carnival in the Harvard pool Saturday night. The women's 300-yard medley relay and the men's high board dive will be contested in the New England events, and the men's 150-yard backstroke and 300-yard individual medley in the state competition.

Crimson Hockey And Pool Teams Go Into Action

The undefeated Harvard varsity swimming team will meet the Providence Boys' Club in the Indoor Athletic Building tonight at 8:30, and the varsity hockey team will play Williams at the Boston Skating Club, Brighton, tonight at 6:30.

The swimming team has won seven straight meets this year and will be favored over Providence tonight in its only meet this week. Providence has outstanding swimmers in Tony Soltysiak, brother of the Brown captain, and Capt. Witold Babula, and an outstanding diver in Leonard Gath. Coach Hal Ulen of Harvard says that this diver may some day be a national champion.

Coach Hal Ulen of Harvard will use this meet to tune up his swimmers for strenuous League competition yet to come, including the heralded meet with Princeton in the Harvard Pool on March 2. Outstanding on the Harvard team are Capt. Eric Cutler, Jim Curwen, and Fran Powers in the freestyle events, and Art Bosworth in the backstroke.

The hockey team, which plays a Quadrangular League game with Princeton in the Boston Arena Saturday night, will have its hands full with a Williams team which 10 days ago tied St. Nicks at New York. Coach Clark Hodder of Harvard will use his regular lines. George Dreher will replace Bob Perkins as an alternate defenseman.

Golf Lures Dean

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP)—If Dizzy Dean fails to sign up with the Chicago Cubs this season, he has an offer to become a golf professional.

George Jacobus, former President of the Professional Golfers' Association, wired Dizzy, "You should try to win the national baseball players' golf championship so if you don't sign to pitch baseball this year I can fix you up with a job as golf professional."

The baseball players' golf tournament will be held next week at Tampa. Diz played in two previous tournaments, but finished far down the list.

Rucker Joins Giants

NEW YORK (AP)—Jack Rucker, young outfielder obtained from Atlanta of the Southern Association last fall, has sent in his signed contract to the New York Giants.

Rule Change Of No Consequence To Lefty Grove

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP) —Robert Moses Grove, the veteran Boston Red Sox left-hander who has been pitching 20 years with both feet firmly implanted on the hurling slab, said Feb. 14 the rules revision governing delivery would help the young crop of moundsmen, but it didn't mean a thing to him.

Commenting on the baseball rules committee's action in relaxing the rule to allow a hurler to take one foot off the ruber in making a delivery, Grove asserted:

"As far as I am concerned it doesn't make any difference. I've been pitching for 20 years with both feet on the rubber. I pitched with both feet on the plate last year and I'll continue to do it as long as I pitch."

Grove won 15 games and lost four last season.

"I think it's going to be a real help to these young pitchers just coming up," declared the left-hander after arguing briefly that the rule change was not a new one. "It'll give them more freedom of leg movement. A lot of young pitchers learned to pitch with only one foot on the rubber. When they got into professional baseball they had ought to be broken into keeping both feet on. This new rule really ought to help them."

The announcement of the rule change left Grove a little confused. He said he thought it already was in effect.

"Why, that's the same thing we had last year," he said. "From what the newspaper article says, a pitcher now can wind up with one foot on the rubber and the other behind him. But once he starts that way he can't lift either foot until he delivers the pitch.

"That's what we were doing last year. Of course, maybe I don't understand the new rule. Maybe it means something else. Maybe the committee is just now making it official."

Lapham Cup Play At Hartford, Conn.

TORONTO (CP)—W. M. Vickers, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Squash Racquets Association, said here that 12 players of a total 15-man team have been selected to represent Canada against a United States team in Lapham Cup play at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 24. Remaining three team members will be known within a few days. The trophy is competed for annually.

Team members already chosen are Jesse Baldwin, Harold Martin, Tim O'Keefe, Alf Powis, Frank Gibson, J. A. Wright, C. R. McDonald, all of Montreal; Hubert Martin of Hamilton, Ont., and Tom Boynton, Sid Hetherington, Aubrey Baillie and John Gilmour, all of Toronto.

Sign Pro Contracts

WAKE FOREST, N. C. (AP)—Two members of the 1939 Wake Forest football team said here they had signed contracts to play with professional teams this fall. Rupert Pate of Goldsboro, star left tackle who was a member of the Southern squad in the recent Blue-Gray game at Montgomery, Ala., said he had accepted an offer from Chicago Cardinals. Clem Crabtree, right tackle, signed with the Detroit Lions. He and Pate are the only members of the 1939 Wake Forest team who are not expected to return for the 1940 season.

Tioga First to Finish

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 14 (AP) —The 72-foot ketch Tioga crossed the finish line of the 184-mile Miami-Nassau ocean yacht race today with apparently record-breaking time of 19h. 36½m.

Her jib set in a 21-mile an hour breeze, the trim vessel headed 12 other fast craft into port in the sixth annual renewal of the racing classic.

Although in port first, the crew representing Harry E. Noyes of Marblehead, Mass., waited anxiously for the arrival of her competitors to learn the victor.

The winner is determined on corrected time, based on size of the yacht, her sail spread and other factors. The Tioga allowed handicaps to all other entries.

In previous years, the race has required from 20 to 80 hours to complete.

Perfect sailing weather attended the 1940 competition. A light breeze attended the start at noon yesterday off Miami.

Freshening, the south-southwest wind permitted the Tioga to take a 16-minute lead over her nearest rival at Great Isaac Light at dusk yeserday.

Close behind the Tioga came Wakiva, 70-foot yawl owned by Harkness Edwards of Lexington, Ky., completing the trip in 20h. 19m. 5s.

Third was Good News, Robert W. Johnson's new and untried 64-foot yawl, which had 20h. 37m. 7s.

Elizabeth McCaw, owned by R. J. Reyonlds of Sea Island, Ga., followed in fourth place in 20h. 50m. 26s.

Johnson, from Princeton, N. J., won the last three Miami-Nassau races with Stormy Weather. The 54-foot champion sailed this time under a new skipper, William Labrot of Annapolis, Md.

Hudson Leading Inter-Am Scorers By Single Point

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP) —Ronny Hudson of the Indianapolis Capitals has been carried right to the top of the International-American Hockey League scoring pile on the wings of his one-month rampage, displacing the steady-going Tony Hemmerling of the New Haven Eagles.

In 19th place right after the new year opened, Hudson's two assists last week broke his first-place tie with Hemmerling and upped him to 43 points. Hemmerling, consistently among the leaders since the season's opening whistle, was in second place with 42.

Two pairs of teammates, Fred Thurrier and Norm Schultz of the Springfield Indians and Jack Toupin and Norm Locking of the Syracuse Stars, were all tied for third place at 39 points.

Hudson was ranked as the league's leading goal getter, having lighted the red lamp 22 times, while Don Willson of the Eagles, with 27 collaborations, led in assists.

Pete Bessone of the Pittsburgh Hornets had no serious competition among the penalty aces, having spent 80 minutes, or a total of one and one-third games, on the fence.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Hudson, Indianapolis	22	21	43
Hemmerling, New Haven	16	26	42
Thurrier, Springfield	21	18	39
Locking, Syracuse	20	19	39
Schultz, Springfield	19	20	39
Toupin, Syracuse	16	23	39
Summerhill, New Haven	14	23	37
Willson, New Haven	9	27	36
Tremblay, New Haven	17	18	35
Filmore, Springfield	16	19	35
Bartholome, Cleveland	13	20	33
Bennett, Syracuse	12	21	33
Kaminsky, Springfield	7	26	33
Convey, Syracuse	14	18	32
Corrigan, Springfield	7	25	32

Five More Yanks Sign Contracts

NEW YORK (AP)—The signed contracts of five more players, including Charley Keller, were received at the New York Yankee offices, bringing the total of contracts on file to 18.

The terms of Keller's contract were not announced, but it is believed the stocky outfielder, a hero of the 1939 World Series, received a substantial salary boost.

Two veterans were included in the list. They are Oral Hildebrand and Monte Pearson, both pitchers. The two rookies whose contracts were received are Louis "Buddy" Blair, infielder who hit .314 for Newark last year, and Ernest Bonham, right-handed pitcher with a record of 10 victories and nine defeats with Kansas City in 1939.

Triple I Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Toronto	6	0	0	49	10	12
McGill	4	1	0	31	17	8
Queen's	3	3	0	35	27	6
Dartmouth	2	3	0	21	35	4
Princeton	1	3	1	13	31	3
Yale	0	3	1	9	25	1
Harvard	0	3	0	7	20	0

Result Feb. 13

Princeton 1, Yale 1 (overtime).

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Dartmouth	2	1	0	16	14	4
Princeton	1	0	1	8	4	3
Yale	0	0	1	1	1	1
Harvard	0	3	0	1	13	0

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	24	10	3	160	113	51
Boston*	18	9	4	106	97	40
Lachine	18	14	6	122	110	42
St. Hyacinthe	18	17	1	135	158	37
Valleyfield	14	18	6	118	119	34
Verdun	15	17	4	143	112	34
Shawinigan	15	24	1	120	159	31
Quebec	10	23	3	110	166	23

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Feb. 13

Sherbrooke 4, St. Hyacinthe 2.
Verdun 7, Quebec 2.
Valleyfield 2, Shawinigan Falls 0.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Gls For	Gls Agt	Pts
Boston College	7	0	54	16	14
Colby	6	2	45	22	12
Northeastern	6	3	38	39	12
Boston University	3	1	25	16	6
M. I. T.	3	6	33	45	6
Bowdoin	1	4	17	33	2
Middlebury	0	3	4	18	0
New Hampshire	0	7	14	41	0

Results Feb. 13

Boston College 10, New Hampshire 2.
Northeastern 6, M. I. T. 4.

Huskies Ease the Pressure on Athletes for Spring Football Practice Sessions

Coach Jim Phelan Announces Stars May Try Other Sports

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Another step in the de-emphasis of football has been taken here at the University of Washington. After a recent coaches meeting, Jim Phelan, football coach, announced that all varsity football men who so desired, could turn out for other sports this spring, instead of attending spring football practice.

This announcement clarified a situation that has been a cause of internal strife in past years. With the limiting of pre-season practice in the fall to 10 days or so, it has become necessary to hold spring practice sessions of from four to eight weeks. Many of the football players were all-around athletes, but were unable to turn out for other sports in the spring.

At Washington, there never has been a compulsory edict by the football coach that players must attend practice, but it was understood that gridders should attend spring practice, and few dared skip the spring sessions, thinking they would lose their positions if they did so.

Just Too Bad

Coach Phelan does not promise to keep a player's position open for him. If some freshman or other varsity player improves so much in spring practice that he proves to be more effective when the season rolls around than the former regular who did not attend spring practice, it is just too bad.

For that reason, you'll find most of the football players attending spring practice, unless they're quite sure of their ability.

Exceptions to the non-compulsory spring practice rule are the freshmen, transfers, or any players not having varsity coaching. The fall season practice is too short to teach fundamentals, which occupy the major part of spring training. Freshmen will have three other years to take part in spring sports.

Scholastic Point

The spring sport coaches are glad to see this point cleared up, for it means the addition of several athletes to their squads. It has its advantage for Coach Phelan, also, because if his athletes want to compete in spring sports they must keep up their grades. And if eligible to play in the spring, they usually will be eligible next fall.

Football coaches have often been challenged for carrying their sport into two seasons, but apponents have had little justification for such attacks. At Washington, football covers less training and playing time than the year-around sport of crew, or the winter and spring sport of track.

Many years ago, when rowing was just being started at Washington, the picture was reserved, as the football coach tried to keep the crew coach from "stealing" all the six-foot men on the campus. But nowadays, these two major sports have no conflict.

* * *

Still out in front with only four games to play, the Oregon State Beavers look like winners in Northern Division, Pacific Coast Conference basketball play.

An even break in the final Washington State series gave Coach A. T. (Slats) Gill's team 10 wins and but two losses for the first 12 games, and O. S. C. has three weeks in which to play the last four games.

The Beavers, a rangy team without an individual star but showing remarkable teamwork, are winning many of their games due to efficiency in taking the ball off the blackboard, and preventing the opposition from taking close-in shots.

Washington State and Oregon hold mathematical chances of winning the hoop crown, but must battle through four games with each other which should eliminate one or both teams. Oregon also has two games to play with Oregon State, after losing their first two with their State rivals.

Some compensation for the cellar-dwelling Idaho Vandals was gained when Coach Forrest Twogood's team outsped the University of Washington Huskies in the first game of their series, gaining a 47-37 win. This victory was the first for Idaho in the last 22 Conference starts. Caoch Hec Edmundson's Huskies stopped a six-game losing streak the following night, in downing Idaho 56-48.

* * *

Sophomore Bob Lindh caged 17 points in the second game with Idaho to give the Husky forward 102 points for 10 games, and the honor of being the first Northern Division player to top 100 points.

Oregon's John Dick with 95 points in eight games should pass Lindh when he has played 10 games.

Bob Cahn

Betty Jameson Is Defeated In Mixed Foursomes

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 14 (AP)—Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, national women's golf champion, bowed out of the Everglades Club mixed foursomes two-ball tournament yesterday.

Miss Jameson and Raymond Guest of New York, the polo star, were eliminated by Mr. and Mrs. Briggs S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., 2 and 1, in the first round. It was the third consecutive winter defeat for Miss Jameson, who lost to Patty Berg of Minneapolis in the Miami Biltmore tournament and to Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., in the Palm Beach meet.

The medalists team of Robert Sweeny, former British amateur champion, and Grace Amory of Palm Beach romped to a 6-and-4 victory over Priscilla Janney, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Charles Howe of Merion, Pa.

Jane Cothran and John Cushman of Greenville, S. C., last year's runners-up, dropped a 19-hole match to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hukbedford of Bellport, L. I.

Miss Berg and Morton Bright of Miami squeezed out a 1-up victory over Mrs. Lillian K. Zech of Chicago and Clarence Hodgins of Palm Beach.

Other first-round results:

Marian Miley, Lexington, Ky., and Tommy Goodwin, New York, defeated Mrs. Mary Snellenberg, New York, and Dick Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., 8 and 3; Clara Callender, Long Beach, Calif., and H. L. Willoughby 3rd, Port Sewell, Fla., defeated Mrs. T. E. Schluderberg, Baltimore, and J. H. McClain, New York, 4 and 3; Elizabeth Hicks, Long Beach, Calif., and Paul Cushman, Greenville, S. C., defeated Laddie Irwin, Montclair, N. J., and Howell Van Gerbig, New York, 4 and 3; Shirley Ann Johnson, Chicago, and T. Suffern Tailer, New York, defeated Mrs. J. J. Lawlor, New Rochelle, N. Y., and William B. Longford, Chicago.

Penn Schedule

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Pennsylvania's 1940 baseball team will play six games in the South—the first trip since 1931—and 20 with Eastern Intercollegiate League foes, Director of Athletics H. Jamison Swarts announced. The season opens March 21.

The schedule includes:

March 21, Wake Forest, away; 22, Duke, away; 23, Duke, away; 25, North Carolina, away; 26, North Carolina, away; 27, Georgetown, away; April 6, Cornell, home; 13, Army, away; 19, Dartmouth, home; 20, Harvard, home; 27, Yale, away; May 11, Yale, home; 17, Dartmouth, away; 18, Harvard, away; 25, Cornell, away.

Shove Ha' Penny

© Fox

An old English custom. And the ladies of the Royal Air Force share the enthusiasm of all British war services for it

And Talking of . . . Shoving

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

They're All at It

LONDON — Today a 500-year-old game that King Henry VIII used to be rather good at is one of the most popular indoor amusements among the millions of British men and women on war service.

Shove Ha'Penny is its name. And, since the only equipment it involves is a short smooth-surfaced board and some coin-like discs to slide over it, play can take place wherever there is space enough for a few people to gather round a small table or its equivalent. Hence the suitability of the pastime for such places as dugouts, air-raid defense "posts," and the recreation rooms of the forces, combatant or otherwise.

Shuffleboard

Though I don't suppose many of the world's multitudinous ha'penny shovers are aware of the fact, this recreation at which they exercise their judgment of strength, direction and distance, is actually a miniature derivative from a game called shuffleboard, played in olden days on a special sort of wooden table that was an esteemed article of furniture in many of England's stately homes.

Such tables were very long and handsome, and in some cases were made of hundreds of separate wooden pieces, planed absolutely level and polished until they were as smooth and slippery as ice.

The object of the game was to propel heavy metal discs from one end of the table to the other so that they overlapped the edge of the end remote from the player without falling off the table into a basket thoughtfully placed on the floor to catch them if they traveled too far. Lines were marked on the table to permit of scoring according to the merit of each shot.

Deck Diversion

The name "Shuffleboard" is probably familiar to readers, because the old game played on English tables, in the way I have outlined, has been adapted in modern times as a popular deck diversion aboard passenger steamers. Maybe you have played it yourself, using a long-handled "pusher" to slide wooden discs over the planks so that they come to rest (or are meant to, anyway) on a target of numbered sections painted on the deck.

Though this game is easy on the intellect, intentional accuracy is tantalizingly difficult to achieve, and travelers not enamored of the pursuit tend to rank shuffleboard among the trials of life at sea.

Well, Shove-Ha'penny is the same sort of thing on a small scale. The "board," made either of polished wood or of slate, is about two feet long, and the object of players is to send light metal counters the size of half-pennies skidding along it, so that they stop in between, but not touching, lines resembling those marked out on an American football gridiron.

The winner is the player who first slides three counters into each of the spaces on the gridiron, players using five counters each, alternately.

Touch

To send a disc on its journey, you place it so that it partly projects beyond the end of the board nearest you and then push it with any part of the hand—usually the ball of the thumb. The delicacy of touch acquired by experts is something amazing. And so, for that matter, is the earnestness of those who take their shoving seriously.

Early last year, the pastime was dignified by the foundation in London of the Shove Ha'penny Control Association, which drew up a code of 19 laws. Most players, however, have never heard of either the Shove Ha'penny Control Association or the 19 laws.

After all, the game that gives so much pleasure to so many people in the Navy, Army, Air Force and other British war services today is too much of an old English custom to need much formalizing.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Glenn Cunningham defeated Archie San Romani in 4:16 mile at Providence, R. I., for eighteenth consecutive indoor victory.

Three Years Ago

United States singles figure skating championships won by Robin Lee, St. Paul, and Maribel Vinson, New York.

Five Years Ago

Casey Stengel signed new three-year contract to manage Brooklyn Dodgers at increased salary.

Ryder Cuppers Crush Amateurs

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 14 (AP)—Professional golfdom's greatest players, the United States Ryder Cup team, came to the very pillar of American amateur golf today and crushed all doubt that they were masters of the simon pures.

National Open Champion Byron Nelson, who yesterday won the $5,000 Texas open tournament, led the pros through bitter north winds with a six-under-par round of 66 to wreck the Texas amateur team in a charity match.

Pros Win

Weather that hindered most of the pro and amateur troupe didn't slow down Lord Byron—around the par 36-36—72 Dallas Country Club course in 35-31—66.

Final score of the two-ball and four-ball matches, played on a point basis, was: professionals, 26; amateurs, 4.

Walter Hagen, playing his first competitive round in many years, captained the Ryder Cuppers and shot two creditable rounds, including a 74.

But Nelson, ill on the Pacific Coast swing and just returning to his game, was the man with the shots. Over the short 2,970-yard last nine he dropped five birdies and four pars.

He teamed with Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., to defeat Harry Todd of Dallas, Western amateur champion, and John Barnum of Edinburg, 4 and 3 in the four-ball feature match.

Snead Hits One

Lowest professional team of the day was that of Slammin' Sam Snead, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., and Ralph Guldahl. After feeling their way around the strange course in the morning, they stroked a seven-under-par 65 between them to beat Don Schumacher and O'Hara Watts of Dallas, 4 and 3. Snead, who pumped one tee shot 30 feet past the pin on the 327-yard 13th hole, just missing his putt for a deuce, was 70.

The only amateur combination able to make a dent in the pro line-up was that of Jack Munger of Dallas, former Southern champion, and Bobby Riegel of Houston, once a member of the Walker Cup squad. They defeated Hagen and Dick Metz in the two-ball match, two up, but lost their four-ball match, one down.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 13

Princeton 1, Yale 1 (overtime).

Bruins Tied With Rangers By Victory

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	24	5	4	130	74	52
Rangers	22	7	8	116	63	52
Toronto	17	14	5	96	80	39
Chicago	16	16	4	77	96	36
Detroit	12	19	6	64	105	30
Americans	11	25	2	79	114	24
Canadiens	9	23	3	67	107	21

Result Feb. 13

Boston 10, Detroit 3.

By the Associated Press

If, as the fans have long suspected, half the fun of playing hockey is in winning and the other half in battling, the Boston Bruins must have a swell time every winter—those are the two things the Bruins do best.

They won from the Detroit Red Wings in last night's only National League game by the biggest score of the season, 10-3. They also won a tie with the New York Rangers for the league lead and kept the extra advantage of keeping one game "in hand."

The Bruins' 10 goals surpassed by one the previous season's high made by the Rangers. They fattened the scoring averages of all the Boston players, except league-leader Milt Schmidt and Mel Hill, by a grand total of 25 points. Schmidt was kept on the bench by an injury. Hill, somehow, failed to connect. Herb Cain was high man with two goals and two assists; Roy Conacher and Bobby Bauer made three points apiece.

Boston put the game on ice by scoring two goals in the first 7½ minutes, and from there on it was the battling that kept things lively for 9,524 fans. Even Art Ross, Jr., husky son of the Boston manager, got in on that.

Hockey Team Keeps Gophers In the College Limelight

By Ted Peterson

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14 (AP)—Minnesota's glory on the gridiron of a few years back is being revived on the ice rinks this winter by the greatest hockey team in Gopher history.

Some claim it is the greatest college puck team ever assembled in this country, on the basis of 14 straight victories and not anything resembling closeness to defeat.

Two Games Left

The Gophers have clinched at least a share of the Western Conference championship and can gain outright claim to the title by winning one of two games yet remaining with the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Feb. 24 and 26. This makes the fifth straight year Minnesota has won or shared the Big Ten title.

Each of Minnesota's 14 victories has been won by a three-to-eight goal margin, seven of them by the higher count. Minnesota rolled up 108 goals while holding opponents to 20.

Hot Bed

Six members of the squad come from the Minnesota iron range district, a hockey hot bed, and long a producer of nationally famous players.

Under Coach Larry Armstrong, pilot for five years, Minnesota combines a lightning attack with a magnificent defense headed by colorful John Mariucci, also an outstanding end in football.

Coach Armstrong, who has played considerable professional hockey in Canada and once managed the St. Paul team in the American Hockey Association, believes five of his players, all of whom are playing their last seasons, are capable of going places in professional hockey should they elect to do so.

Falk, Goalie

They are Mariucci, who comes from Eveleth; Haydon Pickering and Frank St. Vincent, wing and center from Hibbing; Marty Falk of Minneapolis, goalie; and Dave Lampton of Soudan, wing.

An example of Minnesota's defense is the fact Falk in the nets has averaged only 12 stops a game so far.

The unsung hero is Kenneth Cramp of Eveleth, who teams with Mariucci on defense. Actually, Cramp has made as many stops at his defense post as Falk.

The Gopher record shows two victories over the London, Ont., Athletic Club, two over Yale, four each over Illinois and Michigan Tech, and two over Michigan.

Athletic Director Frank McCormick announced today the team would participate in the National A. A. U. meeting at Lake Placid, N. Y., in March if it maintained its high standard of play in a two-game series with Michigan at Ann Arbor Feb. 24 and 25. Last year Minnesota went to the finals, losing to the Cleveland American Legion team, 4 to 3.

Three New Marks By Adolph Kiefer

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Adolph Kiefer, who betters his world backstroke records almost every time he competes, owns three new marks today.

The Chicago star participated in three events at the Chicago Towers Club swimming meet last night and timers clocked him in world record time for each.

Kiefer churned the 880-yard distance in 11m. 4s., to eclipse his 1935 time of 11:31.2. For the 1,000-yard course he set a mark of 12:34.5 against 13:7.4, also established five years ago.

In setting his third new mark, Kiefer swam a 50-yard leg of the 150-yard medley in 26.9, which shaved three-tenths of a second off the old mark. The medley team, composed of Kiefer, Otto Jaretz, and Al Jacobson, went on to establish a new world mark for the 150-yard distance of 1:18.2. The old record was 1:19.6, established by Harvard University swimmers in 1938.

Landis Agrees to Suspend Two of His 'Seven Points'

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 14 (AP)—Again demonstrating the perfect sense of timing that has made him worth every cent of his salary, Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis has reached a "compromise" with the embattled big league club owners and told them, in effect, to jump into their plans for another happy, prosperous season.

Landis, though still determined that all ball players should be protected from a career of bondage, has yielded a trifle from his furious rulings of Jan. 15.

"Seven Points"

Landis agreed to suspend temporarily two of his "seven points" to which the magnates object most strenuously, having to do with a club losing a minor leaguer completely after three years and requiring that the major league clubs make all working agreements directly. Then the club officials agreed to submit an amendment of one of their most cherished rules to a vote of their members.

The amendment, in the words of Leslie O'Connor, the Commissioner's secretary, "merely prevents extension of the period of three years in which minor league clubs could option a player." Under the old conditions, he said, clubs got around this merely by controlling the club that held the player. He said that adoption of the amendment would remove "about 99 per cent of the Commissioner's objections to present conditions."

Sacrifice Fly Rule

It will take a week or ten days for the clubs to accept the amendment, and there is not much doubt that they will make it nearly unanimous.

Before adjourning its conference here with Commissioner Landis, the baseball rules committee knocked the sacrifice fly completely out of the book.

Hereafter when a batter comes up and poles out a long fly to score a teammate from third, he will be charged merely with a time at bat. As a result, the averages of some of the distance sluggers like Joe DiMaggio might suffer by upward of 10 percentage points.

Back in the old days, and even into the late twenties, a batter was credited with a sacrifice if he advanced a runner from any base. To some stars, such as Rogers Hornsby, this was sometimes good for upward of 30 percentage points in the course of a season.

Griffith Speaks

Then the rule was altered to take in only runners scoring. And then for several years the sacrifice fly was dropped entirely. It was brought back only last season. The rule makers have decided it should be dropped for good.

"It just amounts to giving a batter credit for something he didn't intend to do," declared owner Clark Griffith of Washington. "Now if a batter would be willing to go to the plate with runners on base and announce that he intended to hit a sacrifice fly, that would be different. But what if he hit a home run? He would tear down the park if we only credited him with a sacrifice."

After hearing a bellow from General Manager Larry MacPhail of Brooklyn, the committee hastily altered the rule it promulgated Monday saying that no inning of a night game should start after 11:50 p. m. They altered it to read 11:50 "Standard Time." MacPhail protested that some of the Brooklyn's games might not get started until 9:30 p. m., Daylight Time.

The committee also altered slightly the rule governing the distance runners may advance on an overthrow going into the dugout, but turned down a suggestion by Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston Red Sox, that the catcher be charged with an error on a passed ball.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 13

Missouri 33, Oklahoma 27.
Nebraska 61, Kansas State 28.
Washington (St. Louis) 32, St. Louis 20.
Georgia 54, Florida 37.
Rice 68, St. Mary's (Texas) 47.
Oregon 60, Washington State 50.
Mississippi 37, Tulane 30.
Pacific 55, Whitman 43.
Georgia Tech 41, Duke 38.
Ohio 49, Muskingum 37.
Kentucky 45, Mississippi State 37.
Vanderbilt 53, Sewanee 39.
Dubuque 36, Parsons 32.
Arizona 55, Arizona Teach. (Flagstaff) 38.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 38, Loyola (Los Angeles) 30.
Phillips 37, Southwestern (Okla.) 31.
New Mexico Aggies 59, Arizona Teachers (Tempe) 50.
Dakota Wesleyan 37, Northern (S. D.) Teachers 36.
Doane 49, Hastings 47.
New Mexico T. 34, New Mexico Normal 33.
Thiel 44, Clarion 33.
Rose Polytechnic 54, Oakland City 42.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 35, St. Olaf 24.
Concordia (Minn.) 43, Moorhead T. 38.
Union (Ky.) 43, Morehead 41.
Whitewater (Wis.) T. 40, Milwaukee T. 39.
Kearney (Neb.) T. 35, Midland 33.
Nebraska Wesleyan 39, York 30.
Rockhurst 31, Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 29.
Tarkio (Mo.) 35, Drury 31.
Texas Tech 31, Texas Mines 29.
Ottawa U. 42, College of Emporia 30.
Lawrence Tech 54, Tri-State (Ind.) 33.
Potomac State 48, Shepherd 30.
Connecticut 47, Northeastern 49.
Bates 42, Boston Univ. 41.
Norwich 44, Vermont 39.
Wooster 61, Kenyon 30.
Allegheny 40, Grove City (Pa.) 24.
Slippery Rock 56, Indiana (Pa.) T. 46.
Fairmont 79, California (Pa.) T. 59.
Wabash 39, Franklin 38.
Manchester 49, Ball State 44 (overtime).
Western Kentucky State 55, Evansville 36.
Indiana State 41, Indiana Central 23.
Penn (Iowa) 64, Simpson 62.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 35, Missouri M. 39.
Shurtleff 27, McKendree 25.
Niagara 38, Syracuse 37.
Otterbein 40, Capital 39.
Kalamazoo 26, Adrian 24.
Alma 68, Olivet 32.
Kirksville (Mo.) T. 28, Culver-Stockton 18.
Northern (Ohio) 43, Ashland 28.
W. Va. Wesleyan 48, Aid'son Broaddus 39.
Salem 49, Glenville 45.
Marshall 39, Morris Harvey 25.
Hope 58, Hillsdale 26.
St. Peters (N. J.) 41, Blue Ridge 30.
Denison 50, Marietta 33.
Ohio Wesleyan 66, Oberlin 50.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Feb. 13

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston 10, Detroit 3.

International-American League

Springfield 3, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 2, Syracuse 2 (tie).

American Association

St. Paul 3, Tulsa 2.
St. Louis 8, Wichita 2.

Temple Schedule

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A 1940 football schedule of nine games, including three night contests, has been announced by Temple University whose coach, Fred H. Swan, resigned last week.

The schedule (at home unless otherwise noted):

Sept. 27—Muhlenberg (night); Oct. 4—Georgetown (night); 12—Boston College, Boston; 18—Michigan State (night); 25—Penn State; Nov. 2—Bucknell, Lewisburg; 9—Villanova; 16—Holy Cros, Worcester, Mass.; 23—U. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

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FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
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The Home Forum

Perpetual Summer

YOU WILL REMEMBER, Dick, that each of us agreed, if he went back to the school first, to write and say to the other how it was. Well, I have been back now after four years; and, though I went with apprehension, I am glad that I went and I am glad of what I found there.

It was like this: I drove down through the cold autumn day, striking at evening the soft, semi-tropic warmth with surprise, as one always does. I had forgotten how big the stars are in that state and how the moon may lie almost like the light of day on the pulsing swamps and the lowlands. And I had forgotten the sea; but gradually, driving slowly through the night, I began to be aware of a song surging above the song of the motor and I gave the car speed with my foot. In a few minutes I could smell and taste a tang in the air, and then, unexpectedly, turning into the beach road, I came on the ocean shimmering there beside and below the white road. I stopped the car and got out and went down the steep path to the scrubby dunes. Below me on the beach were those same three dry palms under which we sat for so many talkative evenings, and beyond the palms was the sea. The palms were the same, and the sea, emphatic blue and silver, charging the shell-strewn sand, was irrevocably the same. It was all the same, and I, standing there seeing, smelling, tasting the sea, could see plainly that we are the same; for the Atlantic is in me as it is in you, and the inland can never change us.

It was late when I drove into the town up the familiar, narrow streets between the enormous elms, and the whole sleeping place was full of the smell of the great flowers that bloom there even in winter. At the horseshoe drive, I turned into the campus and saw the moon making its pattern of branches upon the wide green of the lawns, brightening the tiled roofs of the buildings. I saw the formal garden between the theater and the chapel, asleep as it used to be, with the fountain shut off for the night. I walked across campus and down the sloping rear side to where the blue lake was lapping against the piles of the docks. I thought of the lakeside in the morning, of the students sprawled on the grass, reading or studying or talking. I thought of how the lake sparkles in sunlight, and how, even in December, the air is sometimes so still that you can hear the voices of rowers half a mile away. I walked down the weed-grown railroad track, thinking with amusement of the little train, "the dinky," that chugs through the campus twice a day, running so close to the lake and to Recreation Hall that sometimes a play being put on in the Hall would have to suspend operation until "the dinky" had passed. I wondered if still the student-players tried sometimes to shout above "the dinky's" chugging, and if still the audience could be depended upon to laugh.

Further down the track I came upon the little dock where we used to sit in the evening, talking and looking down through the broken planks of the dock into the shallow water where the stars and the white moon shone upside down. I heard the frogs and the crickets and thought of the white goat who used always to be grazing there near the dock in the early mornings when we came there to study. I thought of you, and of the morning when you stood up suddenly and stretched your arms and said: "Oh, how good it is to be alive and how glad I am to be here!" There at the dock, where everything looked so much the same, I thought of us as we used to be on those mornings, and I began to see that those mornings are a part of us as we are a part of them. Driving back to the hotel through the beneficent air of perpetual summer, I could see how inextricably the good days we spent in that place are woven into our lives.

In the morning I walked about the town and the campus again, visiting the dormitories, the library, the theater, and the chapel; observing the students going to and from classes calling to each other; the boys and girls standing in little groups in the clear sunlight, talking earnestly or lightly together. I saw these students at the drugstore downtown, drinking sodas or standing by the magazine rack, first on one foot, then the other, reading *Esquire* and *The New Yorker*, just as we used to do. Watching these students, studying them minutely, I came curiously to feel that I knew them. They look so much like us and the people we used to know. Their clothes are the same—slacks and sweaters and sport shoes—and their looks and their manners are those of the crowd we were a part of. It seemed to me, seeing them so, that I had never been away from the school, that I still belonged there; and I felt that, at any moment, one of them might come up and speak to me, calling me by my nickname.

It is so much the same, you see. They are doing the same things we used to do, living the same leisurely, neatly apportioned lives that we used to live, there in that town where it is always warm; where the palms and the lavish flowers are never out of season, where the gray air-eating moss sways in scented wind; where, significantly, the still green leaves of the trees are pushed off gently by the new leaves thrusting through.

On the corner near the bookstore, I stood watching the bright faces of the people who passed along the main street of the town. I stood, filling my eyes, my ears, my lungs, with the beauty, the friendly sounds, the good smell of that clean little college town, memorizing it all so that I might say to you: It is the same. Here is a place we knew and will know in the same ways always. Here is youth and a way of life. Here are people, learning as we learned, from people who know how to teach, a way of living. Here are young men and young women, learning how to be citizens, not of a state or a country, but of a world. Here is art in the making, natural science in the making, understanding of men in the making. I stood, thinking of all the schools in all the countries of the world where these things are taught, and I was proud and glad that what had been ingrained in us was, even as I stood there, being ingrained in young people in so many places still. It made me proud and glad to be alive in a world that was making, somehow, in spite of all, a progress that I could sense and be convinced of.

This is something of what I wanted to say to you, Dick. Some of it, of course, will never be said, because I do not have words with which to say it. These words that I have written here, too, are words on paper only; but the thought behind this writing, and the thought with which you will receive it, is important. And it is gratifying to know how you will receive it—to be certain that that part of me which the school made will speak to that part of you which it made, and which I now have come to see is the same as it was, in us both. The things we learned in that place where it is always summer are steadfast in us, as they were steadfast in the people who taught us. They will be steadfast in the people who follow us and the people who follow them. For they are the things that sum up to a way of living, a good, sound way of living in a constantly changing world. It is the unchanged in the midst of change, the essential man, the best of you and me, the good ingrained in us all. And it is seasonless—a summer that shall not fade.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Augury

I have been fooled many times, but not now.
This imagery of ice, this phantom snow
May try to cover facts—say deep below
Roots do not stir; earth waits not for the plow.
The lilac bush stands stiffly, unadorned,
The twigs crack crisply with the winter chill—
I am not fooled, for on the distant hill
I see tomorrow, with winter past, unmourned.
I hear beneath the snow the stirring sound
Of seedlings stretching from their lethargy,
I know that underneath the frozen ground
Sap stirs with slowly growing energy.
For even now the pussy willows grow
To show their budding twigs against the snow.

JEANE FORREST TAYLOR

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"MISS ALEXANDER": *A Wood Engraving by Henry Wolf from the Painting by James McNeill Whistler*

THIS SPLENDID wood engraving by Henry Wolf is made from the portrait of Miss Cecily Alexander by James McNeill Whistler in the Tate Gallery, London. The portrait reveals Whistler at his best, showing those qualities which have been somewhat neglected and skimmed over in the general disrepute into which much of the artist's work has fallen. Today, one is inclined to think of Whistler for his misty nocturnes of the Thames and London, which fairly float away in their own vagueness and gray enveloping haze. But here is Whistler's superb sense of composition, his feeling for balance of tone and proportion, his selectivity and taste.

Also evident in this portrait is his great debt to the Japanese print so popular with the esthetes of the period. Its influence is seen in the delicate sprinkling of flowers and white butterflies, the two-dimensional and decorative aspect of the painting, and even in his symbolic signature. In spite of this preoccupation with the esthetic and decorative, Whistler has not neglected his young model. Miss Alexander, as a subject, fits well into the pattern of grace and elegance so traditional with him. The voluminous white dress of some thin material, contrasted with the subtle tones and variations of grays and black, has been caught and preserved in this expert wood engraving of one of Whistler's most appealing and successful canvases.

Young Rachmaninoff

SINCE THE Rachmaninoff family had moved to St. Petersburg, it was arranged that Sergei should spend the three months' summer holidays, so generously granted to Russian school children and equally freely given to the pupils of the Conservatoire, with his grandmother in the district of Novgorod. Mme. Boutakova had yielded to the fervent requests of her favourite grandson and bought the small-holding "Borissovo" as a compensation for the four or five estates so gaily wasted by her son-in-law.

These three months of unhampered freedom in "God's own world," which the boy Rachmaninoff loved more than anything, were naturally the most enjoyable months during his St. Petersburg years and, without doubt, the happiest of his childhood. "Borissovo," embedded in endless meadows, fields, and woods, lay by the river Volchov which flows into the lake Ilmen. There the boy led a glorious life of absolute freedom: sheltered and surrounded by his grandmother's infinite love, yet restrained in nothing. In the river one could fish and bathe, and it was not long before Sergei had established himself as the hero of the village children by his excellence in the art of swimming. Or he took the boat and floated downstream, into the greenish-red glimmer of twilight; from the high water-reeds came the chattering of wild-duck, while slim-necked herons crossed the pale northern night sky like slow, black shadows. Vesper bells from neighbouring Novgorod drifted over the peaceful countryside. These bells . . . they were lovelier than all else. The boy would spend hours in the boat, listening to their strange, compelling, utterly unearthly voices.

Did he dream then that he would, one day, immortalize the peal of Russian church bells in his music?—From "Rachmaninoff's Recollections," told to OSKAR VON RIESEMANN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Chorus of Skylarks

IN THE SPRINGTIME, when we went southward from the village through the open arable land, a perfect chorus of skylarks would be heard, for they abounded there. . . .

The song of the skylarks was a joy to hear and their soaring flight beautiful to watch. It is not a simple matter to explain why the skylark's song has so great a fascination and has inspired poets like Shelley and Wordsworth to write their odes to it. . . .

It is not merely the notes of the lark which have power over men, though they are in themselves sweet and varied, but the combination which the skylarks give us of the joy of flight and the joy of song. There is no other bird which approaches them in this respect. The skylark feels happy in flight and feels the joy of singing, and so has a special gift which he alone possesses among all our British birds. He can ascend from earth till he is but a speck in the sky, always climbing straight up with no need to resort to spiral circuits. He requires no help from the wind to enable him to gain altitude; in fact, he seems to prefer a still day for his song flights; but up and up he mounts, and his song reaches us, more faintly, indeed, but still distinctly, from hundreds of feet above. So the song of the skylark comes out of the blue sky and out of the golden sunlight, and it is no solitary melody, for there will be many others joining with him as we watch and listen to our chosen bird. The chorus of larks, each singing from his high place in the sky, some near, some far away, may give even as prosaic a person as myself thoughts for which he cannot and does not wish to find words.—JAMES GEORGE CORNISH, in "Reminiscences of Country Life." (London: Country Life.)

There Is a Daffodil

Upon my window-sill
There is a daffodil.

Out in the park the winds are blowing coldly,
And not a flower can face them boldly.
The ice is thick upon the ponds, and still
It seems within the wood upon the hill.
There is no sound of rabbit or of bird;
Even the squirrel's rustle is not heard.
The ground is hard; no beast has passed this way.
Yesterday and tomorrow are today.

But green and yellow on my window-sill
There is a daffodil.

A. J. S.

"Love one another"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BY THIS SHALL all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." Thus spoke Christ Jesus, as recorded by John (13:35), and his words set the standard for Christian discipleship. How important it is that this high standard be continually maintained! Only as spiritual love and pure affection permeate the lives of Christians will Christianity be recognized as the most active factor in the clarification and amelioration of human relationships.

The love which we entertain for our fellow man measures our progress in true discipleship. It is helpful and wise for those who would follow Christ, Truth, to examine their thought and ascertain how much love they habitually express to their neighbor. Do we magnify good, and reject as unreal the evil in human experience? Do we speak the kind word and perform the unselfish act that helps to happify another's experience? Do we criticize only constructively, thereby striving to uplift and bless?

The revelation of Christian Science has made practical in human experience the pure spiritual love which was emphasized by Christ Jesus; and this spiritual love is hastening the day of universal brotherhood. No evidence of hate, war, greed, destruction, or fear can reverse this truth. Evil boasts itself and multiplies its claims of power, but Truth is always the victor. Divine Love, understood and demonstrated, uplifts the race, and eventually the weary seekers after Truth will be convinced that good alone is power.

Love is Spirit, God, in whom the real man lives, moves, and has his being. Each one is free to lay hold on spiritual love, which reflects Love, and allow it to leaven his thinking, to fill his heart. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 250): "Love is not something put upon a shelf, to be taken down on rare occasions with sugar-tongs and laid on a rose-leaf. I make strong demands on love, call for active witnesses to prove it, and noble sacrifices and grand achievements as its results. Unless these appear, I cast aside the word as a sham and counterfeit, having no ring of the true metal."

The Scriptures define God as Love, and this truth is emphasized in Christian Science. The practical effect of a knowledge of God's nature is seen in the healing of sickness, sin, inharmony, and discord of every kind. Disease vanishes before the consciousness of the tender nature of our heavenly Father. The greatest curative agent on earth is the thought imbued with spiritual love, with the certainty of God's tender and permanent care for His children. Virtue, kindness, purity, and gentleness are natural expressions of infinite Love. The exercise of these qualities lifts the individual above fear and uncertainty, and hastens the full recognition of the perfect man, the man made in God's likeness.

Learning to love rightly is a requisite to progress. And a right sense of criticism, which evaluates experiences for the purpose of improving beliefs, is useful. The right thinker offers constructive criticism freely and lovingly, and accepts the same humbly and gratefully. Mere faultfinding does nothing in the right direction, while purposeful evaluation accomplishes much good. Jesus gave a perfect example of constructive criticism when he freed the adulterous woman. He rebuked the sin and had compassion on the sinner, and the result was destruction of the sin and liberation of the sinner. Criticism is constructive when motivated and actuated by pure love.

Petty criticism and faultfinding are destructive in tendency. A Christian Scientist, in need of healing, prayed for light that he might detect and reject the error which seemed to be hindering his progress. The inward search disclosed the tendency to faultfinding, as well as a willingness to listen while his neighbor was berated. Often his criticism of others seemed to him harmless and apparently necessary, in order to contribute to the conversation of the group with which he was associated. But he soon saw that he was lacking in love to his fellow man, hence failing in his mission of true discipleship. He saw that the tendency to find fault must be corrected before the influence of divine Love could take possession of his consciousness and be demonstrated in better health.

One who is striving to express true charity will offer a constructive thought or word in place of any unloving remark or implication that may have been expressed. Those of differing background, culture, and opinions need not be destructive in their criticism of one another. Indeed, if they value spiritual progress for themselves and others, they will persist in their effort to think and speak constructively in order that others may be encouraged and helped. The right thinker does not condone evil; neither does he excuse mistakes. Rather does he learn, through prayer and consecration, how to separate error from person in his own thought, and thus contribute to the enlightenment and freedom of the human race. In the words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 225), "Love is the liberator."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"БУДЕМ ЛЮБИТЬ ДРУГ ДРУГА"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

"Поэтому узнаю, что вы мои ученики, если будете иметь любовь между собою." Так говорил Христос Иисус, согласно повествованию Иоанна (13:35). Слова эти определили критерий Христианского прозелитизма. Как поэтому важно всегда держаться на этом высоком уровне! Христианство будет только тогда признано, как самый действенный фактор в просветлении и улучшении человеческих взаимоотношений, когда жизнь самих Христиан будет проникнута духовной любовью и чистыми чувствами.

О нашем прогрессе в качестве истинных приверженцев Христианства можно судить по нашему отношению к брату-человеку: имеем-ли мы к нему любовные чувства? Тот кто хочет следовать Христу, Истине поступит мудро и себе на пользу, если проанализирует свои собственные мысли и выяснит в какой мере он обычно выражает любовь к своему ближнему. Усиливаем-ли мы добро в жизни нашей и отвергаем-ли мы зло, как нечто не имеющее реального бытия? Произносим-ли мы ласковое слово, делаем-ли мы бескорыстный жест, внося немного больше счастья в жизнь другого? Критикуем-ли мы исключительно с целью созидательной, с целью поднять человека и благословить его?

Благодаря откровению Христианской Науки, мы теперь можем фактически осуществлять в жизни ту духовную любовь, которую так ярко выдвинул Христос Иисус. Эта духовная любовь приближает день вселенского братства людей. Никакие внешние явления, как-то ненависть, войны, жадность, разрушение или страх не в состоянии ниспровергнуть эту истину. Зло хвастается и умножает свои притязания на власть, но Истина всегда побеждает. Божественная Любовь, понятая и осуществленная наглядно, возвышает человечество; усталые искатели Истины окончательно убедятся, что власть принадлежит только одному добру.

Любовь есть Дух, Бог, в котором истинный человек живет, движется и имеет свое бытие. Каждый человек волен воспользоваться духовной любовию, отражающей в себе Любовь, дать ей возможность поднять его мысли и наполнить его сердце. Мари Бакер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки пишет (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 250): "Любовь имеется не для того, чтобы держать ее на полке и в редких случаях снимать ее оттуда сахарными щипчиками и класть на лепесток розы. Я пред'являю к любви большие требования, жду, чтобы живые свидетели мне ее доказали, и, в результате, ожидаю благородных жертв и великих подвигов. Если этих доказательств нет, то я отвергаю это слово, как подлог, как подделку, не имеющих звона настоящего металла."

Писание определяет Бога, как Любовь, и Христианская Наука особенно настаивает на этой истине. Практические результаты, получаемые от познавания природы Бога, видны в исцелении болезни, греха и разногласия всех видов. Болезнь исчезает от сознания нежной природы нашего небесного Отца. Мысль насыщенная духовной любовию и твердой уверенностию, что Бог с нежностию и постоянством заботится о Своих детях, мысль эта является самым могущественным целительным фактором на земле. Добродетель, доброта, чистота и мягкость суть естественные выражения бесконечной Любви. Проявление этих качеств поднимает человека над страхом и неуверенностию и приближает момент, когда будет полностию признан совершенный человек—человек созданный по образу и подобию Бога.

Для того, чтобы идти вперед, необходимо учиться правильно любить. Также полезно обладать верным критическим чутием, которое расценивает по достоинству наши переживания с целию внести поправки в наши верования. Правильно-мыслящий человек предлагает свою конструктивную критику свободно и любовно и с своей стороны готов ее принять с смирением и благодарностию. Простое нахождение недостатков у другого ни к чему не приводит, в то время, как критическая оценка с определенной целию осуществляет много хорошего. Иисус дал нам совершенный пример созидательной критики, когда освободил, взятую в прелюбодеянии женщину. Он запретил грех, но проявил сострадание к грешнице, следствием чего произошло уничтожение греха освобождение грешницы. Критика созидательна, когда она побуждаема и движима чистой любовию.

Мелочное критикование и нахождение недостатков у других деструктивны по своему направлению. Один приверженец Христианской Науки, нуждавшийся в исцелении, молился чтобы получить свет и найти и отвергнуть заблуждение, повидимому мешавшее его исцелению. Ища в самом себе, он открыл в себе склонность находить чужие недостатки, а также охотно слушать, как бранят его соседа. Часто ему казалось, что критикование его безвредно и повидимому необходимо для того, чтобы участвовать в беседе с людьми, с которыми он был в общении. Но скоро он увидел, что у него было мало любви к ближнему и что он не выполнял задания подлинного ученичества. Он увидел, что склонность находить чужие ошибки должна быть исправлена, прежде, чем влияние божественной Любви сможет завладеть его сознанием и быть проявлено в улучшении его здоровия.

Кто стремится выражать истинную любовь, предлагает созидательные мысли или созидательное слово вместо нелюбовных замечаний, или заключений. Люди выросшие в разных условиях, имеющие разную культуру и разные мнения, не должны критиковать друг друга деструктивно. Если они желают для себя и для других духовного прогресса, они будут настойчиво стараться мыслить и говорить созидательно, для того, чтобы другие могли найти поощрение и помощь. Верно-мыслящий человек не отпускает зло и не прощает ошибки. Он научается, через молитву и посвящение, отмежевывать в мыслях своих ошибку от человека, содействуя таким образом просвещению и свободе человечества. Говоря словами Mrs. Эдди (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, стр. 225): "Любовь есть освободитель."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мари Бакер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Music Lesson

Catch and turn the cadence swiftly,
Lilting blend of light and water;
Catch and swiftly weave the picture;
Weave and wind the shadowed strain.

Under all the sound of action
Lies the void of silence gaping,
Swings a rhythm like a pendant
Lifting on the waves of time.

Trace the slender vein, the beating
Heart beneath the living structure;
Catch and spin all childish wonder
Through the fabric of a note.

In the whisper of the evening,
In the dawn's soft silhouette,
Sound and silence blend in weaving
Music for the heart to sing.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1940

Kennedy Boom Hovers Around Farley Debate

Ambassador's friends hold firm front as factions jockey for advantage in convention.

Despite the emphatic denial of Joseph P Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, that he is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, Massachusetts friends today still persisted in a Bay State Kennedy campaign, while the Democratic Party was in the midst of a heated controversy over selection of a convention slate pledged to James A. Farley, Postmaster-General.

In Washington, after a conference yesterday with President Roosevelt, Ambassador Kennedy referred to reports that drives were being planned for Kennedy delegates in Massachusetts and other states and said: "I must with positiveness state that I am not a candidate. Even though consideration for such an honor is most flattering, I cannot forget that I now occupy a most important post which at this particular time involves matters so precious to the American people that no private consideration should permit my energies or interests to be diverted. . . . The paramount consideration of public duty compels me to decline to permit my name to be presented."

Yet John F. McCarthy, Jr., Boston attorney, insisted, even after the Kennedy announcement, he would file a slate for Kennedy delegates in Massachusetts and before the March 5 deadline would receive the necessary written approval of Mr. Kennedy. Mr. McCarthy yesterday took out nomination papers for a Kennedy slate.

Meanwhile, William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who is drafting a Farley-pledged slate of delegates under power of attorney from Mr. Farley, delayed until Monday the announcement of the list of district delegates to be put into the field for Mr. Farley. The delay was the result of a sharp protest made by the Suffolk County Democratic Legislators' Club over the method of selecting the delegates.

The most important political development of the day came when it was learned that Mr. Burke was planning to increase from 30 to 60 the number of district delegates to be named on the Farley-pledged slate, to give more representation to all factions now seeking places on the ticket.

At the same time Representative George Leary, Democrat, of Boston, a leader in the Suffolk County Legislators Club, proposed a general Democratic caucus to save the party from disunion.

Chairman Burke subsequently announced he had received the acceptance of Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, of a delegate-at-large position on the Farley slate. As yet no acceptance notices have been received from Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massichusetts and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

However, political observers expect Senator Walsh and Mr. Dever to accept positions on the Farley slate, because of their friendship for the Postmaster General, unless they arrive at the conclusion that now is the time to declare open warfare upon the Curley and Charles E. Hurley factions within the Party.

Farley Favor in Maine

LEWISTON, Maine, Feb. 14 (AP)—Fred H. Lancaster, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, said today he believes the Maine delegation to the National Convention of his party would "be friendly" to Postmaster General James A. Farley's candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Lancaster expressed "personal preference for Mr. Farley. Providing President Roosevelt decides not to seek office again."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Snow this afternoon and tonight, probably mixed with rain on the coast; lowest temperature tonight near 26 degrees; Thursday fair, not much change in temperature; strong easterly winds, with gales off-shore, shifting to northwest late tonight.

Maine: Snow tonight and Thursday, ending Thursday in west portion; slightly warmer in east and north portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Moderately heavy snow this afternoon and tonight, ending early Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Moderate snow, ending Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Snow in west and rain or snow in east portion this afternoon and tonight; Thursday fair and not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Rain or snow on the coast and moderately heavy snow in the interior this afternoon and tonight, followed by fair Thursday; somewhat colder on the coast Thursday.

Rhode Island: Snow or rain this afternoon and tonight, followed by fair Thursday and colder on the coast Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong easterly winds or gales shifting to northwest late tonight over south portion and increasing easterly winds becoming northwesterly over north portion tonight, shifting to northwest Thursday; snow over north and snow or rain over south portion tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy with snow over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	27	New Orleans	37	37
Chicago	21	18	New York	34	32
Denver	32	25	Norfolk	51	46
Helena	27	26	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	24	23	St. Louis	24	23
Los Angeles	50	49	San Francisco	50	48
Miami	71	68	Washington	42	41
Minneapolis	13	12			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 14.
B—Minimum, Feb. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:17 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Thursday, 3:39 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:34 p. m.

Chemistry Helps the Nose

By a Staff Photographer

Odor Comparisons for Classification

Ernest C. Crocker, industrial chemist with Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, shown in his laboratory.

Chemist's Odor-Chart Is Basis For New Industrial Flavors

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In search of a working language for odors and flavors, Ernest C. Crocker of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge industrial chemists, has constructed an elaborate science of taste and smell chemistry.

Odor and taste are intimately connected in appreciation of flavor, and if what the nose and tongue tell can be measured and classified one is in a position to build up new food flavors, beverages, perfumes, cosmetics, he points out.

Mr. Crocker has found that manufacturers need advice in matters concerning the chemistry of smell as surely as they need experts in advertising, style, and other appeals to the sense of sight. People buy through nose appeal much more often than they themselves suspect, he says.

That Impulse for Odor

When a customer picks up a cake of soap or a cosmetic preparation the first impulse is to smell it. The art of the greatest chefs culminates in careful attention to balance in seasoning. The odor of new leather has sold many a pair of shoes or a new pocketbook. The smell of fresh varnish and new wood impresses persons who are tired of an old house.

On the other hand, some books and the rotogravure sections of certain papers have objectionable odors that can't help but limit sales. Theater patrons have been known to avoid certain houses because of musty-smelling upholstery. You can't attract bees with vinegar, and the human nose must be given equal consideration. It is a detecting agent of extraordinary sensitivity, giving indications in some instances with less than a billionth of a milligram of material, in vapor form.

For Mr. Crocker, his own nose is his most useful scientific instrument. His laboratory is one of ten thousand and six smells, all carefully labeled and corked. Yesterday we pulled out a few, starting with simple ones and ending with the more complex. It was like listening to music that ranged from simple exercises to bits from great symphony orchestras. We enjoyed ourselves thoroughly.

First we experienced the mood of chemistry and sniffed bottles arranged in trays according to their botanical or industrial source.

Seeking Lasting Elements

Then we tried the psychological approach, examining bottles arranged according to whiff appeal (odor analysis), and finally, in an engineering mood, we opened bottles arranged according to their volatility or vaporizing qualities. Some odors evaporate quickly and are gone, and in compounding a perfume it is important to see that the most desirable components are the least volatile, or have the greatest lasting power.

The manner in which knowledge of volatility can become useful is seen in such a compounded perfume as "Flowers in Spring" where by carefully mixing his odors the chemist can arrange it so the first prominent odor and the most volatile is of daffodils, then when that is gone, Easter lilies, then hyacinth, violets, perhaps roses and finally carnations, a veritable symphony of odors.

Another way of producing a symphony in odors is to mix several different components together to end up with something exquisitely delicious yet resembling none of the odors harmonized by nature.

How would you go about making a rose perfume, we asked?

To illustrate, he poured a bit of geraniol which comes from the peppermint geranium in a test tube, added about one-tenth as much rose phenylethyl alcohol, a few other ingredients, and the result was an unmistakable likeness to a rose garden in June. "Lilac is one odor that never could be gained from nature," Mr. Crocker said. "But it's easy now for the chemist." He took a bit of indol, the top note of lilac and jasmine (referred to as "the gas works"), then added terpineol made from turpentine, touched it up with a few other things, and the result—spring along Lilac Row at Arnold Arboretum.

Classifications Numbered

For his working classification of odors Mr. Crocker finds that every smell there is and many yet to be discovered, consist of four essential elements, fragrance, acidity (our sourness), burnt (or empyreumatic), and caprylic or goat-like. Considering each element in order he has devised a semi-quantitative numerical arrangement whereby any odor may be expressed as a four digit number. For example 3803 labels acetic acid, 8445 is for benzyl acetate, and all the other odors of nature and laboratory fit in similarly.

For ordinary purposes we can define odors by the amount of unpleasantness in them, he says, explaining a two-dimensional chart in which fragrance and acidity, the desirable characters, are taken for granted and only the degrees of burnt and caprylic are charted. On that chart some surprising relationships are found. Sage and turpentine come mighty close together, likewise cloves and carnations, nutmegs and orchids.

Backing Mr. Crocker's work in the laboratory are several leading manufacturers of perfumes, soaps, beverages, cosmetics and foods. Even manufacturers of mechanical refrigerators are interested—to determine to what degree refrigeration preserves or robs food of taste and aroma.

"Suppose there's a certain amount of satisfaction in being able to supply your wife with superior compounds of perfumery," we hinted. "At least there's one man alive who can cater to different feminine moods."

"Sorry to disappoint you," he said, "but my concoctions don't get across."

So, maybe there's something else to perfumery besides odor. Maybe it's tied up with eye-appeal, ribbons, fancy bottles, color and price tags.

Storm Signal Given to Area In Northeast

Moderate temperature to accompany light snow, with gale passing out to sea.

Northeast storm warnings were ordered displayed north of the Delaware Breakwater as a 31-mile-an-hour storm moved northeastward from the Gulf States, Mark T. Nesmith, Senior Meteorologist in charge of the Boston Weather Bureau, announced today.

At 2:30 this afternoon, the Weather Bureau said the wind velocity in Boston had reached 40 miles an hour.

The center of the storm will pass south of Boston with a moderate snowfall this afternoon and tonight mixed with some rain, he said. Lowest temperatures tonight will be freezing or slightly below. Thursday will be fair with not much change in temperature. The storm and disturbance is expected to pass out to sea with gale force, Mr. Nesmith said, adding that northwest storm warnings had been ordered displayed south of the Virginia Capes.

Because of the storm, the Eastern Steamship Lines this afternoon canceled the scheduled sailing of the Yarmouth from Boston at 5 o'clock for Yarmouth, N. S., and St. John, N. B. The vessel will sail, however, tomorrow night, it was announced.

Fishing Boat Grounded

The 420-foot fishing boat Alice went ashore at Ochre Point reef, off Newport, R. I., and the two men in the crew were rescued by the Coast Guard lifeboat from the Brenton Reef station.

The fish dragger Palmer's Island of New Bedford also was reported disabled 22 miles southwest of Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, with a net in her propeller and drifting rapidly westward before the easterly gale. The Coast Guard Cutter Chelan rushed to aid the vessel and expected to make contact tonight.

Snow, sleet and rain are falling along the coast from Virginia northward with heavy snowfall reported in Pennsylvania and other eastern states. Clear weather is following the passage of the storm in the South, Mr. Nesmith concluded.

An announcement from the Department of Public Works early this afternoon revealed that 100 trucks and 400 men are plowing and sanding the highways in the northern and western portions of the State. According to reports received by James E. Lawrence, State Maintenance Engineer, Berkshire County experienced a four to six inch snowfall this morning accompanied by a high gale. The report indicates the storm is still raging in the western district, with all available plows in service. The northern sections of the State report only a light snowfall this morning.

Meanwhile, local workers were instructed to be ready for the storm in this district—for it was reported to be moving eastward rapidly.

In western New England the snow piled up to a depth of several inches as the storm swept northeastward into this region. Virtually all of the New England States face the prospect of snow, the Weather Bureau declared.

In New York City, ice-coated streets made walking precarious as high winds blew pedestrians off their feet and sent hats skirling.

Jungle Explorers Back From Tours

Back from an exploration through Asia and parts of Africa, taking motion pictures of animal and jungle life, Leila Roosevelt and her husband, Armand Denis, docked in Boston today on the freighter Robin Hood.

With 45,000 feet of film and several animals for the New York Zoo, the couple reported a successful voyage, and said they will turn out another movie.

They were met at the pier by Mrs. Heidi Roosevelt, mother of the explorer, and cousin to both the Hyde Park and Oyster Bay Roosevelt clans.

The ship is proceeding tomorrow to New York.

Ready to Tackle Problems of Nation

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Women's Clubs Convene

Top: Cross section of audience at Mid-Winter meeting of Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at Hotel Bradford. Lower, left to right: Mrs. Albert Farnsworth, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation and Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, President of General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Women of America Are Urged To Study Problems Facing U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

six per cent of the unemployment claims are being paid, he said, as compared to only 31 per cent under the old Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Massachusetts has revamped its welfare system, Governor Saltonstall said, so that it is now "a system, not a duplication of the work of the separate communities."

Welfare expenditures increased about $2,000,000 in 1939, the Chief Executive said, while direct relief decreased the same amount. The average expenditure per case on welfare was $28.43 last year compared to $28.01 the previous year, he said. The Bay State is now the third most liberal state in the matter of old age assistance, he added, exceeded only by Colorado and California.

"The Federal budget cannot be balanced at the present level of national income, and every candidate for President knows that," asserted Ernest K. Lindley, Washington correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, another speaker at the morning session.

Referring to the Hull Reciprocal Trade treaties Mr. Lindley said, "There is more smoke than substance in the argument over extension of the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act which expires next June. As long as the European war continues, no further progress can be made toward lowering trade barriers."

Another speaker at the morning session was Mrs. John H. Kimball, a director of the General Federation, who reported on the General Federation meeting held in Washington, D. C., recently.

Unanimously endorsed by the session was a resolution presented by the Division of Motion Pictures of the State Federation favoring elimination of compulsory block booking and blind selling of motion pictures.

Also indorsed was a resolution providing an appropriation for a women's building at the State College and a resolution urging preservation of the Mt. Holyoke Range in memory of Calvin Coolidge.

Speakers at the afternoon session were Representative H. Jerry Voorhis, member of the Dies Committee, and Edna Lee Booker, author. Miss Booker's topic was "America's Stake in the Far East."

Rachmaninoff 'Shorts' In Hollywood Soon?

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (AP)—Sergei Rachmaninoff, the Russian pianist and composer, said here last night in a brief interview after a concert that he may soon go to Hollywood to make a number of musical movie shorts.

Mr. Rachmaninoff also said he has steadfastly refused to play on the radio because he doesn't like the way music—and particularly piano music—"comes out" over the air. He nevertheless feels, he declared, that the radio has been a beneficial channel for raising the musical taste and cultural level of the American public.

Governor Bars Dog Racing At Suffolk Downs

In the strongest language he has used to date in connection with the clean-up of racing in Massachusetts, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall warned the Racing Commission today that he would "expect their resignations" if they permitted dog racing to be combined with horse racing at Suffolk Downs.

Asked regarding reports that the Eastern Racing Association, which has conducted horse races at Suffolk Downs for the past five years, was planning also to run dog races there in the evenings, Mr. Saltonstall told reporters:

"I should hope that if they made a decision of that character they would have their resignations on this desk the same day."

The Governor, whose name is said to have been brought into a bitter conversation on Monday night in which one of his secretaries took part, made the statement with considerable feeling.

In the meantime, Charles J. Connors, chairman of the Racing Commission, stated that no proposal has yet been advanced that dog racing be transferred to the Suffolk Downs horse racing track. Mr. Connors said he knew nothing about reports that because all dog racing permits at Wonderland, Revere, and Dighton, Mass., have been refused by the Commission, the dogs would be raced by the Suffolk Downs operators.

Reports to this effect had grown up as the result of a clash Monday night between Thomas W. White of Newton, secretary to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and Daniel J. Lynch, one of Governor Saltonstall's secretaries.

The two men reputedly disagreed over alleged favoritism in the dog-racing situation, and a serious split in GOP circles was rumored for a short time. Subsequently, however, the two men made gestures of amity.

When Governor Saltonstall was told that Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., a member of the Executive Council, had declared he had sold all his holdings in the Eastern Racing Association, although his name appeared on the list of stockholders submitted by the Association to the Racing Commission, the Chief Executive said "If the list is inaccurate, they (the Racing Commission) should get the registrar of the Corporation to furnish an up-to-date list."

Governor Appoints Two

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sent to the Executive Council for approval today the nomination of Arthur D. Tancrell of Uxbridge, to be a member of the Blackstone River Valley District Board, and of Walter Pritchard Eaton of Sheffield, to be a member of the Mt. Everett Reservation. Both are unpaid posts.

Dies Agent In Boston For Harvard Probe

'Yankee American Action' group subject of investigation by agent of the committee.

George Hurley, representing the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities, arrived in Boston early today to investigate the seriousness of charges against "Yankee American Action," a group alleged to be disseminating information against the American Government from headquarters in Harvard Yard.

Edward Holton James, Harvard '96, leader of the group, and cousin of Henry James, a member of the Harvard Corporation, was also in Boston all morning.

Contacted this afternoon, Mr. James admitted he had received Dean Sperry's letter stating the University's stand regarding the use of Phillips Brooks House by the organization. He said the only defense will be to send Dean Sperry a copy of the YAA's platform because "he seems so interested in the organization."

Harvard officials denied all knowledge of Mr. Hurley's presence. "I know nothing more than I did yesterday," Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Divinity School categorically stated. Dean Sperry, who is in charge of Phillips Brooks House, said to be the center for the group's activities, yesterday denied further permission for use of the hall until the charges were proved false.

Raymond Dennett, Graduate Secretary of Phillips Brooks House, asserted that he had not heard from Mr. Hurley.

Virgil Peterson, director of the Boston field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, refused either to confirm or to deny reports that his office was interested in the case. It is understood, however, that until an actual attempt against the Government is made, or until proof is available that such an attempt is planned, the F. B. I. cannot legally act.

It is one element of the "Y. A. A." platform that the American political parties must be destroyed and replaced by a single party, or "phalanx," whose aims "could not be obtained by voting." It is also claimed to be strongly anti-Roman Catholic.

Sharp Decline Is Reported In Tunnel Deficit

Boston's Sumner Tunnel, the underwater vehicular artery between the North End and East Boston, remains "in the red" but not such a brightly-hued red as in past years, Charles J. Fox, City Auditor, disclosed today.

According to figures released by Mr. Fox the Sumner Tunnel operating deficit for the calendar year 1939 showed a reduction of about $73,000, or about one-sixth of the 1938 deficit.

The total income from the tunnel for the year 1939 showed a gross of $893,356, Mr. Fox said, which is an increase of $62,000 over the 1938 figures.

The running expenses of the tunnel in 1939, Mr. Fox said, were $1,263,402, a decrease of about $11,000 as compared with 1938. The deficit for the calendar year amounts to $365,046, which compares with the deficit in the 1939 tax rate of $437,869.

In order to make up the deficit the State contributed $50,000 and another $50,000 will be subtracted from the current city deficit of $365,046 in making up the 1940 tax rate, Mr. Fox said.

Labor Act Repeal Proposal Is Hit

Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director of the Wages and Hours Division in New England, said today that he was "amazed at the action of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in flatly advocating repeal of the whole Fair Labor Standards Act."

"I find it hard to believe that the Chamber's action represents the feeling of business men here toward the Act. Most employers I find heartily in sympathy with the law outlawing starvation wages. I have received several recommendations for changes in the hours provision but I have never heard anyone speak against the wage restrictions of the law."

Mr. Eliot was speaking at a luncheon of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. He said that his staff would be doubled within the next two weeks and and recited the history of the Wages and Hours Act as it applied to this sector.

Complaints of violations by nearly 1,000 companies in New England were received by Mr. Eliot of which the larger number came from wholesale employees and the apparel industries and dealt mostly with overtime restrictions.

New Cargo Steamer Off for Trial Run

The Exchange, new $2,550,000 cargo steamer, third of four being built for the American Export Lines, left the Fore River shipyards today for her first trial run, with Capt. Joseph I. Kemp on the bridge.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway. With Franchot Tone, Lenore Ulric, Katherine Locke and Lee J. Cobb. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Night Music," by Clifford Odets. Presented by the Group Theater, with Maurice Carnovski, Jane Wyatt and Elia Kazan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Gulliver's Travels." 3:40, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Our Neighbors, the Carters." 2:10, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in City in Darkness." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Exeter—
"Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," featuring Ann Sothern and William Gargan. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "The Secret Four," with Hugh Sinclair, Frank Lawton and Anna Lee. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Always Goodbye," with Herbert Marshall. Also "Remember?" featuring Greer Garson, Robert Taylor, Lew Ayres and Billie Burke.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "High School," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:40 a. m. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux in "Katia" (French film). 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Also "March of Time." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Oh Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:15. "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Ann Shirley. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:30, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey in "Balalaika. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Earl of Chicago," 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed." Also "Young as You Feel," with the Jones Family.

R. K. O. Boston—
Richard Arlen and Andy Devine in "Man From Montreal." 11:14 a. m., 2:02, 4:50, 7:38, 10:15. Also "Two's Company," with Mary Brian and Ned Sparks. 9:38 a. m., 12:36, 3:14, 6:02, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Money to Burn," with James Russell and Lucile Gleason. Also "Hidden Enemy," with Warren Hull. Stage: Buck & Bubbles, Curley Clemens & His Rodeo Rangers, Valentine Fox & Buttons.

State—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shop Around the Corner." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern and John Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 9. Tomorrow: "Raffles," with David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. Also "Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Mont St. Michel," "Radio Blockade," Ted Husing's "Aqua Rhythm," "Remember When?" latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Remember the Night," with Fat O'Brien. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "Geromino," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—
Last day, "Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. Matinees 10 a. m., 2:45. (Seats reserved for night performance.)

Trans-Lux—
"The Mummy," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "The Raven," with Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—
"That's Right, You're Wrong," with Kay Kyser. Also "Thunder Afloat," with Wallace Beery and Chester Morris. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Old Maid," with Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner.

Telepix Cinema—
"Information Please"; "Nassau"; Top-notch Tennis"; Bird of the Western Hemisphere; "Alpine Skiing"; cartoons and a 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

University—
Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Winterset," with Margo. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 2:45, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Four Wives," with the Lane Sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," staring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Also March of Time's "Republic of Finland." Daily except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. Also "Zenobia," with Oliver Hardy, Billie Burke, and Harry Langdon.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on "Sienese Paintings by Mrs. Turner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Edmond Boucher, bass; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Irate Central Falls Citizenry Plans March for New Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Feb. 14—Aroused by the conviction in Superior Court of six municipal department leaders and a prominent Republican for alleged conspiracy to violate the election laws in 1938, and the spotlighting of gambling places and horse-pool establishments by the slaying of John J. Kennedy, Pawtucket gambler, residents of this City plan a march on the General Assembly this week to encourage passing of an act providing a new City charter.

Political corruption is the basis of charges made by the Central Falls Charter League that the City has been the gathering place for many years of hoodlums, gangsters, and other undesirable persons.

Convictions Appealed

City Republican Chairman William J. Little, Public Aid Director James J. Murphy, Assistant City Treasurer Edward Fay, and Daniel Fay, William H. Curry, George J. Acherson, and Rudolph Chapdelain, the latter four lesser lights among Democratic political job holders, have appealed a verdict of the Superior Court jury which found them guilty of conspiring to prevent an honest election. Jail sentences or heavy fines may be imposed if the Supreme Court sustains the decision of the lower court which deliberated less than four hours.

French-Canadian residents, who comprise almost half of the population, and Polish and Irish-American groups, are leaders in the movement for a new city charter.

Although at present the City Government is controlled by the Democrats, proponents of the new charter claim that regardless of which party is in control the same interests control municipal affairs.

It is general knowledge that during liquor prohibition Central Falls was the center of much bootleg activity and it was from here that James Lavelle, known as the "beer baron" of Rhode Island, directed his activities until apprehended by Federal income tax collectors.

With the repeal of prohibition authorities say that gambling occupied the attention of the former bootleggers, and although Chief of Police George E. Collette has declared that no illegal betting exists frequent raids by the State Police in recent years seem to challenge the statement.

Liquor Conditions Bad

The liquor situation has been so bad that religious and civic groups have appealed to the State Administrator for Intoxicating Beverages who threatened to revoke licenses on a wholesale scale unless establishments were closed at the required hours, especially on Sundays. Recently, the City Council dried up the City itself by refusing to grant licenses because of a factional fight for control of the saloons.

Finances are also reported in a very unsatisfactory state, with many a payless pay day resulting from lack of party harmony.

R. deBlois Labrosse, counsel for the Central Falls Charter League Inc., speaking at a large mass meeting of French-Canadians recently, said that present conditions cannot continue. Central Falls, he said, has the highest per capita tax debt of any city in the State and this despite the fact that its per capita wealth is the lowest.

"As to the moral situation," Mr. Labrosse said, "it seems that nothing need be added to what is daily contained in the press."

If the General Assembly acts favorably on the bill it will not be the first time that the State has acted to relieve conditions. Former Governor Theodore F. Green named a police board to govern affairs when it appeared six years ago that conditions were out of control of the Central Falls enforcement authorities.

Police Chief Tagged

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Feb. 14 (AP)—The private automobile of Police Chief George E. Collette of this city was tagged by a patrolman doing his best to carry out the chief's orders to come down on overtime parkers.

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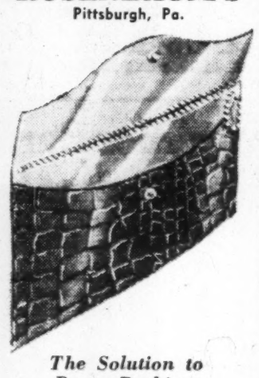
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Granite State Liquor Board Is Under Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 14—The action of the New Hampshire Liquor Commission in making wholesale appointments to its pay roll has brought protest meetings by indignant Republicans who claim that too large a portion of the $34,500 in new salaries will go to Democrats.

Donald Reed, Executive Secretary of the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, declares the move amounts to "hitting the political plum tree with a man-made 1940 hurricane."

This is not the first time the Liquor Commission has brought about a political storm. Its action of sometime ago in entering into a contract for electric display advertising machines in the liquor stores caused political skies to open and criticism to rain down. The machines were put into the stores; Gov. Francis P. Murphy's son-in-law, Donald Erion, became salesman for the private concern owning the signs. Today the machines, without benefit of sponsorship, stand idle in the stores.

Two members of the 1939 State Senate, Lester E. Mitchell of Campton and Ernest H. Bond of Manchester, both Republicans, are on the list of new employees which also includes Governor Murphy's son-in-law, the former salesman for the liquor advertising; J. Levi Meader, former Republican Mayor of Rochester; and former State Senator and one-time organizer for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Horace Brouillette of Manchester. Brouillette is not new on the pay roll but a transfer.

While the Liquor Commission attempts to justify the extensive expansion of its enforcement division, Mr. Reed, in behalf of the taxpayers' movement, declares "it seems strange to thinking citizens of New Hampshire that the State Liquor Commission has been able to exercise what appears to have been adequate control and reasonably good enforcement with a small staff of enforcement agents from the time of repeal in 1933 to the latter part of 1939.

"When the Commission seeks to add 14 more persons to the enforcement division it is apparent that a man-made 1940 hurricane has hit the New Hampshire political plum tree.

"We are going to be faced with the spectacle of inspectors tripping over each other if these appointees really go out and do an honest day's work. Are we hiring inspectors to inspect the places where alcoholic beverages are sold or are they being hired to inspect other inspectors?

"The Commission is very generous with other people's money—taxpayers' money — when they hand out $24,540 annually in this expansion move and grant $4,180 in salary increases to other employees. Perhaps there is some justification for at least some of the salary increases but no statement made up to this time by the Commission justifies spending $34,540 a year of money that should be turned over to the State Treasurer for State purposes, in expanding the enforcement division out of all proportion to the actual enforcement needs."

Power Firm Held Under U. S. Rule

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14(AP)—A Government witness contended the Hartford, Conn., Electric Light and Power Company was practically the only source from which the Connecticut Valley Power Exchange obtained energy for delivery in Massachusetts.

As a result, Lazare B. Woll, electrical engineer of the Power Commission, concluded the Hartford firm was under the jurisdiction of the Commission, a contention opposed by the company.

Experts for the company have contended that energy developed by the firm had its characteristics changed when it passed through transformers of the Connecticut Power Company and therefore the Hartford company's nature was intrastate and not subject to jurisdiction by the Power Commission.

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Modern Sport Employs Ancient Methods

Harold J. Piper

Hauling Snow to Take-off of Ski Jump

Precipitous 60-meter jumping hill at Gilford-Laconia, N. H., scene of the Eastern Ski Championships, March 3.

Anyone who has climbed to the judges' stand, towering above the take-off at the 60-meter hill at the Gilford-Laconia ski development, can appreciate what the jump committee faces in trying to lug snow up the serpentine road up the mountain to condition the jump in a "snowless" winter. Cars stall and rear wheels spin. To reproduce an "old-fashioned winter" the committee has gone back to old-fashioned ways.

Oxen, on which man has relied for heavy work from time immemorial, have been found to be the most efficient means of power in connection with hauling snow to the take-off of the hill at the site of the Eastern Ski Championships on March 3. The phlegmatic animals are not only dependable and sure-footed on the edge of the steep slope, but they can also maneuver successfully through the snow crest and dense brush above the jump from where snow is being obtained.

Pawtucket Council O. K.'s City-Run Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I. — The measure approved by the Pawtucket City Council, empowering the City officials to publish a newspaper and use City funds to meet any deficits, is unprecedented in Rhode Island. It is probably the only instance in which a New England municipal government has entered the newspaper publishing field.

Mayor Thomas P. McCoy spoke for the bill which authorizes the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Common Council to serve as publishers of the proposed paper. The City Council, overwhelmingly Democratic, approved the measure without debate.

Papers of incorporation were filed only a few weeks ago for the Rhode Island Free Press, Inc. Three Pawtucket City employees were named as incorporators.

Explaining the move, Mayor McCoy said the new paper would attempt to combat "the obvious conspiracy of the metropolitan press" to keep hidden from all residents and taxpayers of Pawtucket, and from all the people of Rhode Island, "the truth about our City and its public officials."

The municipal publishers are authorized in the resolution to publish "a clear and accurate picture of the municipal affairs of the City without the distortion and misrepresentations in which the municipal activities of the City are now presented" in existing newspapers.

Mayor McCoy recently campaigned unsuccessfully for the post of Chairman of the State Democratic Party. After his defeat, he announced the party would win in the November elections, but the victory would be achieved "under different auspices."

Ostensibly the new Pawtucket newspaper will seek a State-wide circulation, as proposed in the papers of incorporation, and will be used as a channel to strengthen Mayor McCoy's political ambitions.

Since 1932 Mayor McCoy has led the Democratic machine in his City and in the Blackstone Valley and frequently his faction has clashed with the State Democratic Party. The McCoy group obstructed the Democratic Administrations of Gov. Theodore Francis Green and of Gov. Robert E. Quinn on many occasions.

In 1938 Mayor McCoy campaigned vigorously for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but lost to Governor Quinn who was seeking re-election.

$200,000 Raised To Help Chinese

The Church Committee for China Relief, constituted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, announces that about $200,000 has been collected in the drive to raise $1,000,000 for Chinese war refugees and flood sufferers. As of Dec. 31, 1939, the total contributions collected since early summer amount to $203,493, with $11,849 received from Massachusetts, the Committee made known today.

The sum received from the Bay State is so far considerably under the $45,000 quota originally suggested. However, the Rev. Claude A. Butterfield, Eastern Massachusetts representative for the China Relief Committee, states that one church in Boston has just raised more than $300.

"In gratitude to America," declared the Rev. Mr. Butterfield, "China sent the flood sufferers of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys in 1936 and 1937 the sum of $200,000 in Chinese currency, which was the equivalent of at least a million dollars in American money."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders: vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Gum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	Maj. Evans F. Carlson	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along":	C. Boyer in "Cyrano de	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	Bergerac": Part II	Leonard Keller's Orch.	"Memory Lane"
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Quicksilver": quiz program	Cliff Arquette: Bud Vandover; chorus; or	Salute to Bob Quinn: speakers	"Dukes of Rhythm"
8:45 drama; war news				The Gauchos
9:00 Theater: comedy;	"The Green Hornet":	The New Fred Allen	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15 music; Miriam	mystery drama	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	"Classical Album"
9:30 Hopkins; Edmund	Sec. Harold L. Ickes;	len Art Players; inter-	Yale Dramatic Series:	"Classical Album"
9:45 Lowe in "Jezebel"	Ernest T. Weir on "Pri-	views; orchestra	"More Than Dreams"	News Service
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	vate Enterprise vs.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Kathryn Lewis	Govt. Regulation"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Sports; news	Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Local Sports
10:45 Talk; music	raphy; drama	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local Sports
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Mario Chandler's Orch
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn:	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	comedy songs, patter	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music: news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Program: Ra-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	kov's Orch.; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Listen to the Band.	Variety Program: Ra-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	kov's Orch.; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club": Don	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	McNeill, m. c.; orches-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	tra and soloists	"Variations"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Melody Strings"	Farm and Home News
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch.	Vocalist; orchestra	tone
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	S. B. Anthony Memorial	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 'Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills" sketch.	Agriculture talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Mastersingers"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"It Happened in 1915"	"Organesque"
1:45 "Road of Life"	Music; sketch	hold talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"How Do You Know?":	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Tex and Slim"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	general science program	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Concert in Contrast"	Harry Rodgers at the
2:30 "Your Family" sk.	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": drama	"School of the Air"	Console
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	Hymns of All Churches	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Western Serenade
3:15 Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	"20th Century Music"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Variety program	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Heen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Network program	Organ concert
4:00 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Government Reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Science talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Maids and Men"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Speakers: Matinee	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Maids and Men"	"Consolaire"
4:45 Promenade	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Eastern Dog Show	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Talks; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	"Massachusetts on the	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	"Melodic Moods"
7:45 views	March": drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	"Melodic Moods"
8:00 "Ask-It-Basket":	Musical Americans:	George Jessel Celebrity	Kay Kyser's College of	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	choir and orchestra	Program; guests; orch.	Musical Knowledge	Variety Musicale
8:30 "Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"These We Love": dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	Minstrels
8:45 Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Rochester Philharmonic	"Good News of 1940":	"The War at Sea"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 teur hour	Concert	Edward Arnold, m. c.;	Cong. Patman, Texas	Boston College Law
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meeting	Fanny Brice; Hanley	Col. Robert R. McCor-	School Alumni Dinner
9:45 teur hour	of the Air: 'Is There a	Stafford; orchestra	mick, talk	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Revolution in the	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Col. Robert R. McCor-	Boston College Law
10:15 H. Horlick's Orch.	Arts?"	Bob Burns; Marlene	mick, talk	School Alumni Dinner
10:30 Sports; news	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dietrich; Frank Alberti-	News Service	Boston College Law
10:45 Music; weather	Blue Barron's Orchestra	son; orchestra	Henry Weber's Orch.	School Alumni Dinner
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Foreign News	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News Service

Head of N. H. State Democrats Explains Stand for Roosevelt

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 14—"It seems to us that the present situation, both nationally and internationally, more or less indicates the candidacy of President Roosevelt," explains Robert C. Murchie, an attorney of Concord, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, which has "indorsed" a slate of candidates for delegates to the Democratic National Convention, in support of a third term for Mr. Roosevelt. "He is in touch with affairs, both at home and abroad, and in my opinion he understands conditions better than it is possible for any other man to understand them," continued Mr. Murchie. "Anyone who took his place would have to learn a great deal that President Roosevelt already knows, and it almost would seem to be a bit unwise to make a change in pilots, if the present pilot can be induced to remain in service."

Mr. Murchie points out that the Democratic State Committee gave considerable thought to the various factors involved before deciding to place its unquestionable support behind a third term movement and that "the action taken by New Hampshire has the full approval of 'Jim' Farley."

John S. Hurley of Manchester, an attorney, minority member of the State Liquor Commission, has come out in opposition to filing of "a hand-picked slate" of Roosevelt-pledged delegates. Mr. Hurley, who has filed as an unpledged delegate, questioned Chairman Murchie's declaration that the "indorsed" slate action has the approval of National Chairman James C. Farley, and declares that he is "unalterably opposed to a third term, . . . would not, under any consideration, vote for Roosevelt."

Unless there is a decided change in weather conditions, there is expected to be a shortage of water in many sections of New Hampshire this coming spring and summer. This will be especially true, it is said, in rural areas where wells are used. The low water condition began last summer and has constantly become increasingly serious since that time. Most of the larger communities with water supply systems have seen their reserves lowered, but in most cases not to the danger point. Wells have gone dry that have never before failed. Some farmers have dug new wells, while others have been trucking water. During the last week much of the accumulated snow in the southern part of the State has passed off as surface water and has not gone into the ground because of the frost. It is expected that the situation will result in discussions of water supply systems for some towns at town meetings next month. Trucking water a long distance for a large herd of cattle is not a pleasant duty.

Surry Project Progresses

Work on the Surry Mountain Federal flood controll project is progressing with completion expected in September, 1941, despite the fact that the Federal court is considering the plight of landowners in the reservoir area, who contend that the method of land seizure being followed does not protect their interests.

Budget Cuts in Prospect

Politics are the chief subject of discussion in New Hampshire's more than 200 towns that are preparing for Town Meeting Day on March 12. This is annually the open season for political talk in these "little republics" but this year the selection of delegates to the national political conventions along with the activities of the taxpayers' movement increases the interest in the subject. There is a rather general indication that smaller budgets than in recent years will be approved.

Tutoring School Sues the Crimson

Editors of the Harvard Crimson, whose campaign against the Harvard Square tutoring schools gained them nation-wide recognition, now face a suit for libel instituted by Harold A. Wolff, proprietor of one of the better known schools.

Writing to the Crimson, Mr. Wolff states that his action is "foolish," "foolhardy," and that his case is "weak," but that he is going forward "because I have an inherent faith in the fact that what I am doing is not wrong, but is constructive and sound educational practice and theory."

With this opinion not only the Crimson but the Harvard authorities disagree. In his annual report, A. Chester Hanford, Dean of the College, reiterated the faculty's position that "commercial tutoring as it has developed in recent years rests upon a false theory of education" and that "certain current practices exert a harmful influence upon the work of students in Harvard College."

When questioned with regard to possible University support for the Crimson editors, who must be sued personally since the paper is not incorporated, Dean Hanford replied merely that "my report states my position completely. There is nothing more to say for the time being."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, Feb. 15

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Feb. 15

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English Lectures.
6:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Americans All—Immigrants All"; transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. (Transcribed.)
8:00 p. m.—"Sagas of the Sea," A. Bertram de Mille.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Budapest Concert Orchestra, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin, GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Tourist Notes, 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music, JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English, EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English), DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Talk, "Matters of Moment," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

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New Store Now Open at
535 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Elizabeth Hawes (need we say of designing and "Fashion is Spinach" fame) is a member of that school of thought which maintains that there must be a reason for everything, and that everything should have a purpose. So naturally she must feel, as she looks around at some of the deliciously whimsical millinery one sees, that there's been a lot of misdirected energy in that direction for some time!

All of which brings us to the news that Miss Hawes is now designing hats . . . for Brewster. And you can partake of them, label and all, at Filene's. And surprise, surprise; for only $5. However, inasmuch as she is an advocate of hats that actually perform a few favors for women (like keeping their heads warm, their hair in place, or the sun out of their eyes) you can readily imagine that all of the Hawes-Brewster millinery will be "utilitarian." But it will all be combined with plenty of dash; of her own particular variety. So be prepared to see hats that will stay on your head! You'll find an assortment of hats on the second floor, all of which come under the heading of "casual comfort." They come down on the head; some have brims that come way out in front; and many have a touch of yarn, suede, grosgrain ribbon or some such trimming, worked in with the felt. Later on we understand that she may detour into an occasional bit of gay, silly, and amusing head frippery for evening wear . . . but you can still depend on it, no matter how infinitesimal it may be, it'll be anchored in place in some ingenious, unexpected manner!

Systematizing The Home Records

"Now if I ran my office as you run your house" . . . or have you heard that one? Then perhaps you, too, like the umpteen hundred women who have stopped at R. H. White's stationery department recently, realize that you could do with a little more system when it comes to the matter of keeping records, paid bills, and so forth. But what you want is a file that isn't going to monopolize the whole kitchen; which will probably be the handiest place for it. Like their Cole's all steel files of various sizes and descriptions, that sell anywhere from 98 cents up. The one at that price is a simple affair, all alphabetically divided up. The expanding affair for $2.49 is good size, and has a safety lid with a lock; with an extra compartment right in the top! and $2.59 buys a letter file . . . the kind that has a drawer that slides right out to you at the slightest touch, with a handle and all. In fact there are files for just about every member of the family; even for little Horace's new "Secret Code"!

P. S. One of the most sought after buds at a deb party last week was wearing a gown that had "side bustles." That is the dress was bouffant on either side, and stood out fully a foot! You who like the idea of slacks and shirt, but dislike a two-piece arrangement in anything, will probably go for Filene's $12.95 slack suit that's all one piece. In blue, coral, or beige material; with a zipper arrangement that reminds you of the boy down at the garage who slips himself into his work-suit when you ask him to explore for trouble under the car! Snow white hats of shiny straw, with navy blue grosgrain ribbon trimming; up at Ethel Atkins, at 344 Boylston Street. For wear right now!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

How to Cut the Budget

The Boston City Council is considering Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1940 budget. The allowances cover City Departments and the functions of Suffolk County. They aggregate $43,620,000—a little under last year's total. Despite Mayor Tobin's declaration they are an "irreducible minimum," informed civic agencies say they could be cut, and urge such action to lessen the need of continued borrowing for current expenses. This is one of a series of stories outlining the measures these agencies recommend to cut the budget, and thus to pave the way for tax rate reduction

Cut Salaries

Short of complete streamlining of the city and county administrative set-up, temporary salary reductions for city and county employees would undoubtedly make possible the most sensational cuts in the budget and the tax rate.

But of all the ways to cut expenses—short of a streamlining program—a salary cut would arouse the most desperate opposition, and from a political standpoint be the most impractical, observers agree.

The pay cut for all city, county and school employees in effect during part of 1933 and all of 1934 saved an estimated $5,000,000 a year. The rate was 5 per cent on the first $1,000, 10 per cent on the next $600, and 15 per cent on any salary above $1,600 a year. This was an average cut on all city payrolls of about 13.5 per cent. (The city-school-county annual payroll for 1935 was about $36,900,000.)

Human Question

But more than a matter of statistics, the issue is a human question, with the welfare of men and their families the uppermost consideration on both sides.

Opponents, who are legion at City Hall, argue that it wouldn't be fair to make the little fellow who works for the city suffer the consequences of Boston's financial plight. He is trying to give his wife and children a decent living. Perhaps he is buying a home and skimping to pay for it; a pay roll cut might ruin him. Maybe he is supporting some relatives.

A politician who will willingly overlook arguments like this and reduce the pay of thousands of men who get $25, $30, $40 and up to $100 a week is a rare and reckless specimen.

Opponents further cite estimates of civic agencies to the effect that Boston's municipal salaries are very little above those of other large cities. Boston's heavy pay roll costs result from the number of employees, not their salaries, it is pointed out.

Taxpayers' Side

On the other side, some economy advocates point out that the taxpayers are literally having to skimp every penny they can to pay their high taxes. Any City Councilor can show you letters of the most pathetic sort from people who want to pay their taxes and keep off relief, but to whom a $39.90 tax bill looks like a million dollars. Also, many workers in private industry have had pay cuts—some of these may not have been entirely restored. Such human considerations must be weighed against the interests of city employees.

It is further argued that generous spending, high taxes, and continued borrowing for current expenses is driving business out of Boston, creating empty office buildings, producing more unemployment, more unemployed people, and more suffering.

So a pay-roll cut is a perplexing question. Most informed groups in town, while agreeing that many city employees could "stand a cut," and admitting the force of arguments in favor of a reduction, urge that other economy measures be adopted first.

The best way of avoiding a pay cut sooner or later, they say, is to start now to weed out waste and unnecessary expenditures in ways such as other articles of this series have quoted them as suggesting, and thus lessen the need for continued current borrowings and high taxes.

Ship Unmolested By Nazi Raider

Circled by the German pocket battleship, Admiral Graf Spee, off Durban, South Africa, on Dec. 1, but not molested because of the American flag painted on its sides and fluttering from the taffrail, the American South African Line steamer, West Cawthon, arrived at the Army Base in Boston today.

The vessel had a cargo which included about 7,000 bales of wool for Boston and gold valued at about $3,000,000 for New York. The Graf Spee incident occurred the day before the Doric Star was sunk by the Nazi raider.

Miss Sarah R. Atsatt, assistant professor of zoology at the University of California, arrived on the steamer from four months of her sabbatical leave spent in Africa. Miss Atsatt brought back three adult chameleons. Although fully grown, these lizard-family creatures are only three inches long. They change color from light green when they are in a dark place to a very dull dark color, basically green, when exposed to light.

Miss Atsatt is a native of Mattapoisett, Mass. There were six other passengers, all of whom landed at Boston.

Somerville Housing Off

Somerville has lost its $2,000,000 allotment for a housing project, Mayor John M. Lynch declared today. Reason for the United States Housing Authority rescinding the grant was not disclosed. The Mayor said that the delay of the City to appropriate $4,500 in tax titles for the purpose of making the necessary studies and plans for the proposed development might have been a deciding factor.

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Ready for the Show

Sonja Henie

Sonja Henie in Boston For Six-Day Ice Revue

Sonja Henie, première ballerina of the ice, will open a six-day skating engagement at the Boston Garden tonight with her troupe of Hollywood starlets.

Having arrived in Boston last night by plane, having posed immediately afterward for an incalculable number of pictures, and chatted amiably with the press on an incalculable number of subjects, Miss Henie slept late this morning in her room at the Copley-Plaza.

Advance notices say her Revue this year will stress the dance techniques that are being used increasingly in skating programs, and will offer two complete ballets —"Les Sylphides" and Georges Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody."

The Revue will not be all ballet, however, for a swing number, military march, and a fire drill done to the music of Tschaikovsky's Fifth Symphony also are to be included, it is announced.

There is also a number for which Miss Henie's press department has coined a new word—"sonuous." The word was applied to the "Schéhérazade Suite" of Rimsky-Korsakoff, but was not defined. One theory is that the word is derived from "Sonja," and is intended to be pictorial, but since Miss Henie does not appear in the "sonuous" number, the theory seems doubtful. Others believe the word is merely a malapropism.

At her reception last night at the Hotel Manger, Miss Henie demonstrated once again that her personal charm and simplicity are not illusions of the skating rink or artificial products pieced together in the movie cutting rooms. Appearing in a light blue afternoon dress, such as any Boston girl might have worn, she conversed with several dozen newspaper men and women as plain Miss Henie, of Hollywood, Calif.

"A Great Little Girl"

Yet, she so captivated her hard-boiled interviewers that they walked out calling her a "great little girl," and the photographers took enough pictures to paper their darkrooms with the negatives.

Seated on a small divan before a semicircle of reporters, Sonja flashed her famous, dimpled smile, and answered questions with a brevity and ingenuousness that was most un-Hollywoodlike.

Doesn't Drink or Smoke

She said she never rehearses while on the road, sleeps late, has a small breakfast consisting mostly of orange juice, and eats her principal meal at midnight after the show. She confesses to liking steaks and sodas, but said she neither drinks nor smokes.

Asked what she does with her spare time, she replied, "I haven't any."

For struggling Finland, she showed sympathy ("It is very bad, very bad") but a desire to avoid starting international incidents by discussing it.

When some one inquired about a court suit in which she testified in New York this week, she threw back her shoulders and laughed heartily.

"When you're in pictures, every body sues you," she exclaimed.

To which might be added, that, "When YOU'RE in pictures, Sonja, everybody SEES you!"

Hurricane Court In Session Soon

Adjt.-Gen. Edgar C. Erickson of Massachusetts, stated today that the military Court of Inquiry established to investigate the awarding of contracts following the hurricane of 1938 by the State Military Department, will probably meet sometime next week.

The Court of Inquiry was scheduled to meet today under an order issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, or if not convenient to meet at a later date to be set by the members.

Mebers of the Court are Col. Paul G. Kirk, Lieut. Col. Elijah Adlow and Lieut. Col. Louis E. Boutwell.

The Court's investigation was ordered after the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations had maintained that awards of hurricane repair contracts provided for some work which was not required as a result of the hurricane.

Boston Drydock Ready This Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Navy officials advised Senator David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts today the South Boston Drydock, now being conditioned to outfit new battleships, would be ready for operation in ten months.

When renovated the drydock will be the largest in the United States and capable of overhauling warships of 45,000 tons and more.

Other improvements now contemplated for the drydock, to be used as an adjunct to the Boston Navy Yard, however, will take 18 months to complete, Navy officials explained.

The House Navy Appropriations Committee approved an item of $900,000 yesterday for new machine and tool shops at South Boston. Congress last year appropriated $2,545,000 for putting the drydock in condition.

Winnepesaukee Gets Another Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 14—By the sale here yesterday of the famous old Lake Champlain steamboat Chateaugay, visitors to Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., are assured of port-to-port service next summer.

How to get the 205-foot paddle wheeler to her new home was no problem to the purchaser, Capt. Leander Lavalle of Laconia, N. H. He will have the Chateaugy dismantled and hauled overland by trucks and trailers to Lake Winnepesaukee. There she will be reassembled and christened Mt. Washington II, and put into service to replace the Mt. Washington which was destroyed by fire Dec. 22.

The Chateaugay cost $150,000 when it was built in 1888. Yesterday's price was $20,000.

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Experts Urged As Judges In Juvenile Court

Judges handling juvenile cases should be child experts, and should go to jail to study current conditions on which crime is fostered rather than erased, Reuben L. Lurie, special investigator for the Boston Bar Association in the Dowd and Connolly cases, said last night.

He spoke at a dinner of the Boston Credit Men's Association.

Ninety-three per cent of the appeals in Juvenile cases have been reversed by the Superior Court, Mr. Lurie said, because sentences were too severe. Only 11 of Massachusetts' 73 district courts, he added, are assigned probation officers who deal solely with juvenile delinquents.

"Until this year few judges had visited Lyman or Shirley where they have sent children," continued Mr. Lurie. "It has been easy to send a child to Shirley. Juvenile Court judges should be experts at handling child problems, not politicians' faithful followers who are rewarded with judgeships at the public expense."

Reports of inmates of State Prison for one year recently showed 152 or 46 per cent had been in reform school before reaching 17, Mr. Lurie said. Children who have been sentenced to one of the State's juvenile institutions have "graduated" to Concord and from there to State Prison or Sing Sing, the attorney declared.

Juvenile cases should not be left in the hands of judges inexperienced in solving children's problems, but should be turned over to justices selected for their work because of special training, Mr. Lurie urged. He also advocated that sentences be made more uniform by setting up a sentencing board.

Hotel Milner Burns At Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 14 (AP)—Aproximately 120 guests escaped in their night clothing in near zero temperature early today as fire swept through the Hotel Milnar. The blaze was brought under control at 9 a. m. after a seven-hour battle by firemen from six communities.

Damage was estimated by fire officials at several hundred thousand dollars. The entire rear wing was destroyed and the J. C. Penney business block, in the rear, suffered severe damage.

Sixteen of the guests on the fourth floor had to be taken down ladders.

Maine Club Does Bit For Canadian Soldiers

By the Associated Press

Calais, Maine

The St. Croix Club of this border City has voted not to assess dues against members from Canada who are serving in the Dominion's armed forces. It followed the same policy during the World War.

The club is one of the largest social organizations along this section of the border. Its membership is made up almost equally of Canadians and Americans.

Although Calais people have tried hard to assume a neutral attitude toward the present struggle, their sympathies are wholeheartedly with their Canadian friends.

Rail Schedule Hearings Put Off for Study

Hearings before the State Public Utilities Commission on the interim schedule of service petitioned by the New Haven for the Boston Group properties of the Old Colony lines have been continued indefinitely to give the Assistant Attorney General, Edward A. Pecce, an opportunity to study the exhibits and evidence in the case, Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Commission, announced late yesterday.

At the conclusion of yesterday's session, Chairman Cotton asked Mr. Pecce if he, as its attorney, would advise the Commission to go ahead and make an order on the proposal. The Assistant Attorney General replied that in the capacity of the Commission's attorney he must have time to study the evidence submitted.

Meanwhile, Claude R. Branch, Counsel for the New Haven, told the Commission that this action was unexpected because time was so essential in the matter and asked that the hearings be terminated as speedily as possible.

In reply to a question from Commissioner Richard D. Grant as to what action the road will take before the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 11, C. E. Smith, Vice-President to the Trustees, said he could not testify that these properties should not be abandoned unless he had definite assurances that the losses will be eliminated.

Stamp Anniversary Observed

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first adhesive postage stamp, a collection of special issues which tell the story of European history from 1914 to the present day has been gathered by the Harvard Stamp Club and placed on exhibition in Widener Library, Harvard University.

All the principal events of the past 25 years, apparently, have found expression in postage stamps of the various countries. The declaration of the World War is foreshadowed in an issue portraying the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife; military history is traced in stamp issues of occupying armies; the establishment of the German Weimar Republic, its replacement by National Socialism, and the expansion of Germany to the point of a second war with Britain and France, are all illustrated, stamp by stamp.

A second section of the exhibit shows 18th century "post offices," which collected postal charges and stamped, in ink, upon the outside of letters which seldom boasted envelopes, a design much like the present-day post-mark. This enabled the letter to start off toward its destination.

In 1836, the exhibit demonstrates, Sir Rowland Hill convinced the British Cabinet, of which he was a member, to put a four-point program before Parliament. Its points were: 1. Prepayment of postage charges by adhesive stamps. 2. Abolition of postage charges on the basis of distance. 3. Substitution of weight for number of sheets of paper as a basis of the charge; and 4. Establishment of a uniform low rate.

It took Parliament four years to agree to these 'radical' proposals.

Another section of the exhibit treats of the "Famous American" series of stamps now being issued in this country. The Harvard Stamp Club offers to obtain for philatelists who write, enclosing a return address and five cents for each, a first-day cachet of the James Russell Lowell and the Charles William Eliot issues soon to be released in Cambridge.

At Our Dress Salon FOR WOMEN

there are so many lovely new young fashions that we want you to see and enjoy them at the first possible moment! The model sketched is typical: a jacket dress of navy wool. The dress contrasts a Copen blue blouse with a navy skirt.

75.00

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WHAT'S NEW IN THE SHOPS?

Watch for the

Spring Fashion Issue of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARCH 14

The latest news from fashion scouts, the latest flashes of fashion photographers, the latest offerings of the country's smartest shops — all at your finger tips in the Monitor's coming Spring Fashion Issue. Men, as well as women, will find shopping tips for their new wardrobes. Children's fashions, also, will be featured. Many local advertisements will tell you where to buy. It's a readable, usable Fashion Issue for all the family.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day's sales	582,180
1940 volume to date	21,573,945
1939 volume to date	31,032,118

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Buyers pinned medals on a few specialties in today's stock market but ignored the majority of leaders.

There were exceptionally slow intervals with occasional selling flurries. Losses running to a point or so predominated near the final hours. Gains of as much were in evidence for scattered favorites. Transfers weer at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Earnings statements provided the bright spot in an otherwise cloudy picture, although even these, it was suggested, might be "water over the dam." National politics, along with the European wars, remained as an important speculative question mark.

Inclined to softness the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, General Electric, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, du Pont and Allied Chemical. Rails, Coppers, Oils, Rubbers, Aircrafts and Utilities were narrow.

Loft touched another new 1939-40 high and support was accorded Dow Chemical, Cluett Peabody, Studebaker, Martin-Parry, Anaconda, Sperry, Celotex and Celanese.

Posting declines in the curb were Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, Niles-Bement-Pond and American Gas.

Bonds Are Lower

Bond traders devoted their attention to new offerings today and let the bulk of listed issues drift fractions to more than a point lower.

Syndicates heading the new $98,500,000 New York Triborough Bridge Authority revenue bonds and $16,000,000 Southwestern Gas & Electric bonds reported strong demand for both. The two issues were reported at a premium over the offering price in over-the-counter dealings as the session neared the final hour.

In the listed market, however, most issues crawled to fractionally lower levels.

Chiefly affected were such bonds as Erie 5s of '75, Studebaker 6s, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50 and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

Colorado & Southern 4½s strode against the ebbing price tide with a gain of around a point. Rock Island general 4s of '88 moved up narrowly in brisk dealings.

Widest mover in the foreign dollar list was Helsingfors 6½s with a 7½-point gain but only one bond changed hands. Latin-American loans were again favored, Sao Paulo stamped 8s of '50 adding around a point and Uruguay 3⅞s as much.

A handful of federal loans appeared on the tape at unchanged to slightly improved prices.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Wheat prices rose more than a cent a bushel from early lows today, wiping out fractional losses and substituting small net gains.

Commission house buying attributed to several factors including cold weather in Europe, reports of increased activity in the foreign grain freight market and recent authoritative predictions of greater European demand for North American foodstuffs helped to rally prices.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅝ cent higher than yesterday, May 99-99⅛, July 97-97⅛; corn unchanged to ¼ up, May 56⅛-56, July 56¼; oats ⅛-¼ higher.

Southwestern Gas $24,800,000 Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Southwestern Gas & Electric Company issues aggregating $24,800,000 in bonds, preferred stock and a subscription for common stock are offered the public through an underwriting group headed by Bonbright & Company, and Harriman Ripley & Co., of an issue of $16,000,000 of the company's first mortgage bonds, series A, 3¼ per cent, due February 1, 1970.

The company is concurrently offering an issue of 75,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock under an exchange offer which is also underwritten.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

London—Domestic rail shares were bid up briskly in a narrow stock market today. Activity in the carriers contrasted with a sluggish trading tempo elsewhere. Kaffirs retreated following suspension of operations by two development companies. British government bonds moved slightly higher. Oils tended downward but rubbers moved up with an improvement in the commodity. Heavy industrial and shipping stocks held quietly firm.

Paris—Bourse traders paid more attention to the Mannerheim Line battle today than stock trading and prices drifted narrowly. Most foreign issues slipped down a notch but domestic equities put up a show of resistance. Rentes ended 5 centimes higher to 60 lower.

Amsterdam — Moderate losses were the rule in the bourse today. Declines in domestic stocks ran to 3 points while recessions in most American issues were measured in fractions.

Liverpool—Cotton futures rallied after early losses to close 1 point higher to 2 lower. Steadier Bombay cables near the finish offset the influence of yesterday's decline in New York.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70	68	Abbott (1.60a)	3	70¼	69⅞	70¼	+¼
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	6	48½	48	48	
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
21¾	21	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	22	22	+¼
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	4	51¼	50¾	50¾	−1
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 7
7	6½	AlaskaJun(.15e)	6	6⅝	6½	6½	Feb13
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	2	11	11	11	Feb13
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅜
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb13
16¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
22⅞	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	5	179	175¾	176¾	−3¼
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13	13	13	−½
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	18	13⅝	13½	13⅝	−⅜
9⅝	7⅞	Allied Stores	19	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	Feb13
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	10	37⅝	37	37½	−⅛
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14½	14½	14½	
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	+½
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	55⅜	54¼	55⅜	Feb 9
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20	20	20	−⅛
49⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	3	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	+⅜
11½	10⅝	Am Bank Note	6	11	11	11	
6¼	5¼	Am Bosch	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	43	42½	42½	−½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	7	115¼	114½	115¼	+⅞
176½	174	Am Can pf (7)	2	174	174	174	Feb13
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	5	26	25¾	25¾	−¾
51¾	42	Am Car pf	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	−1¾
23½	20⅛	Am Ch&C (.40e)	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	−¼
1940	Sale	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
137	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137	136	136	Feb 9
7¾	6	Am Colortype	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	Feb 9
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	2	11½	11½	11½	
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan26
2⅜	1¾	Am & For Pow	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24¼	19⅝	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	7	21	21	21	
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	14	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	11	30¾	30	30	−1⅛
6⅛	5	Am Hide & Lea	1	5	5	5	
37	34	Am H & L pf (3)	3	34	34	34	Feb 9
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	58	57⅞	58	
3⅛	2⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅝	24¼	Am Ice pf	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb 9
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb13
40⅞	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Feb13
52¼	51	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Feb 5
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
60	52	Am Locomot pf	1	52	52	52	−1
14⅞	13½	Am M & F (.80)	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−¼
24¾	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	4	24	24	24	Feb13
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan22
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	5	55⅜	55	55¼	−⅜
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	3	46⅜	46	46⅜	−⅛
10⅝	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	41	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	4	15	14⅞	15	−¼
70	60¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	4	67	66½	66½	Feb 9
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	4	12½	12½	12½	Feb13
10¾	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	4	49¾	49¼	49¾	+⅜
146⅛	143½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145½	145½	145½	−½
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69½	59½	69½	−½
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	2	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	−½
13¼	12	Am Stores (¼e)	6	12¾	12½	12¾	Feb 9
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
21	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	21¼	21	21⅛	+½
89⅝	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	89	88½	88½	
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	5	15¾	15½	15¾	Feb 9
172⅜	167¾	Am T & T (9)	7	171⅝	171⅝	171⅝	+⅛
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	5	90½	90	90⅜	+⅛
90½	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	90½	90	90¼	
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	+⅝
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	Feb10
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	3	8	8	8	−⅛
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	45½	45	45	+½
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	9	6	6	6	Feb13
43½	49	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan11
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	22	28	27¼	27¾	+½
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	2	37½	37	37½	Feb 9
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
13	11	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Feb 9
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
33¼	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Feb13
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
51¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	51	51	51	
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	5	40¾	40¼	40¼	
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	2	9	8¾	8¾	−⅜
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7¾	7⅜	7¾	−⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	70	70	70	Feb10
42	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	42	41½	42	Feb13
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	15	23¾	23¼	23½	
54¾	50⅝	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	53	53	53	−¾
23½	18⅜	Atl Coast Line	8	19	19	19	−⅛
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	−½
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	16⅜	15¾	15¾	Feb 9
23	20½	Atl Refining (1)	5	23	22⅝	23	
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	6	108½	108½	108½	Feb13
8¾	8⅛	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	
50⅜	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51	51	51	+⅝
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72	72	72	
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb13
2⅞	1¾	Auburn Auto	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2¾	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 9
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	43	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+⅜
		B					
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	15	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	−⅜
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	Feb13
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	2	12	12	12	−⅛
15¼	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8	8	8	Feb13
13⅜	11¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	12	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
30⅛	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	6	29	28½	28¾	Feb13
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Feb13
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	Feb13
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9	9	9	Feb13
1939	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
32⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	26	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	−⅛
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	9	21¾	21½	21¾	+⅜
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	56	56	56	Feb 6
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+⅜
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	36	76⅝	75⅞	76	−¾
20½	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	3	20½	20½	20½	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	119	118	118¼	+¼
34½	28½	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	30	29	29	Feb13
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Deck (1)	1	21¼	21	21	Feb13
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	50	10¾	9⅞	10¾	+¾
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	19	19	19	Feb13
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	17	24½	23¼	24½	+1
26	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	2	25½	25¼	25½	−½
23½	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+⅛
23½	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	*9	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+⅛
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	8	23½	23¼	23¼	−⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan29
35¾	31⅛	Bower R B (3)	5	34	33½	34	+1
6¾	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb13
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	4	11¼	11	11¼	+¼
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅛
39⅝	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39	39	39	Feb 7
53	51½	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52½	51½	52½	Feb10
2	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
19½	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	37	20	19	20	+1
16⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	15	16½	16	16½	+½
18¼	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	54	18	17¾	18	+½
63¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	14	63¼	62½	63¼	+¼
58¾	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	17	58	57¼	58	+½
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¼e)	5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Feb10
24¼	21¼	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	5	23⅛	22¾	23	
10⅛	8¾	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	8	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	−¼
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
5¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
25¼	20	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	25¼	24¼	24¼	
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	Feb 9
21⅝	18½	Burling Mill (1)	40	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+⅜
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	−¼
7⅜	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	Feb13
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	−½
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	12½	12½	12½	−¼
15½	13⅝	Byron Jack (1)	2	14	14	14	
		C					
26⅞	23¼	Calif Packing	3	26	25⅞	26	−⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅝	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
7¼	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	−¼
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	7	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
21¼	16½	Can Dry (½g)	32	20¼	19⅞	20¼	
5⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	8	5	5	5	
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	3	39½	39½	39½	Feb13
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb13
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Feb10
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	Feb 9
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	69	69	69	Feb10
56½	49½	Catepil Tract(2)	*1	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	−⅛
30⅝	26⅜	Celanese (½g)	62	29⅜	27¾	29⅜	+1
11⅜	9⅞	Celotex Corp	134	12⅜	11½	12⅛	+½
23½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	22½	22½	22½	+¼
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−¼
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb10
59	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb 9
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	38⅜	38	38⅜	+⅛
7¼	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	60	8	7	7⅞	+1⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	Feb13
26¾	22⅜	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	23	22¾	22¾	−¼
20	15	Checker Cab	1	20	20	20	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅝	39	Ches&Oh (2½a)	12	41	40½	41	+¼
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	−⅜
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 9
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	2	1	1	1	
2⅛	1¾	Chi Great W pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Or	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	−⅛
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb10
¾	½	Chi M S P&P pf	3	½	½	½	
14⅞	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13⅝	13½	13½	−⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	34½	34	34½	Feb13
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	Feb 6
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb13
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	−⅛
⅝	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb13
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 8
12¼	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
5⅜	4⅝	Childs Co	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	17	86	85	86	
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (1.20)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅛
3¾	3	City Stores	4	3	3	3	
33½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	11	35	33	35	+2
39⅞	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	20	38	37⅛	38	+⅜
39⅜	35⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	9	38⅛	38	38	
40⅝	35⅞	Cluett P (2¾g)	34	40⅝	39⅞	40⅝	+¾
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	9	121¼	121¼	121¼	−1¾
62⅞	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Feb 9
18⅝	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	22	18	17¾	18	+¼
106½	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+⅛
103¾	103⅞	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+⅛
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	3	32	32	32	−⅛
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	19½	19¼	19¼	Feb 9
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	5	26	25½	25¾	
26⅛	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	8	25⅛	25	25⅛	−½
7⅜	6⅛	Col Gas & El	21	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	87¼	87	87	−1
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	2	7⅛	7	7	Feb13
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	Feb10
93¼	87⅞	Col Carb (4)	3	92	91½	91½	−1⅝
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	10	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	−½
107½	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Feb13
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	55⅛	54¾	54¾	−⅛
112⅜	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
15⅝	13½	Coml Solvents	22	14¼	14	14	−⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Com'th & South	19	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	−⅜
32⅝	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	60	32½	32⅜	32⅜	
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
24¼	22¼	Con-Nairn (1a)	5	23¼	23⅛	23¼	−⅛
10¼	8	Congress Cigar	4	10¼	10	10	−¼
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	22	28½	28	28¼	+⅛
9½	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	8	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
9⅜	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	18	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	−½
32⅛	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	32	32	31½	31½	−½
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108⅛	108	108⅛	+⅛
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb13
9	8½	Consol F pf (1d)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
4⅜	4	Cons Laundries	1	4	4	4	Feb13
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−¼
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 3
4¼	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb13
18	16	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 9
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	103¾	103¼	103¼	Feb 9
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¼e)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
15⅜	13¼	Cont Bak A	11	13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
1⅜	1	Cont Bak B	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95	94½	95	+½
45¾	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	17	45½	45⅛	45½	
116½	115	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115½	115½	115½	Feb 9
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
40⅝	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	40½	40⅛	40¼	−¼
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	55	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	3	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+¼
29½	25	Cont Steel (2g)	15	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+⅞
65⅛	62	Corn Prods (3)	5	64	64	64	−½
177	174	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	174	174	174	Feb 5
5⅝	4⅝	Coty Inc (½g)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅞	Coty Int (.20g)	15	1	1	1	
24¼	21⅜	Crane Co (.60g)	12	23	22½	22⅞	+⅜
105	99⅞	Crane cv pf (5)	3	100⅜	100	100	Feb10
32¾	31½	Cream of Wh(2)	2	32½	32½	32½	Feb 7
7¾	6½	Crosley Corp	1	7	7	7	
31¾	27	Crown Cork & S	9	31½	30⅞	31½	
42½	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	42¼	42	42	Feb10
17¼	15	Crown Zell(¼e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	−¼
43	34¼	Crucible Steel	4	37½	37	37½	+¼
82¼	78¼	Crucible Stl pf	1	79	79	79	Feb 1
7⅞	6⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	13	6¾	6½	6½	−¼
14½	12¾	Cudahy Pack	1	13¼	12¾	12¾	Feb13
28	26⅛	Cuneo Pr (⅜e)	7	26¼	26	26¼	−¼
4½	3⅞	Curtis Publish	54	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
46	42	Curtis pf (1k)	3	44⅛	44	44	−½
11¼	9⅛	Curtiss-Wright	118	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
30¼	28	Curtiss-W A(2g)	7	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	−¼
20⅞	18½	C-Hammer(¾g)	1	19	19	19	
		D					
4⅞	4½	Davega St (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 5
16¾	16½	Davega Spf(1¼)	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	Jan31
8¼	6½	Davison Chem	2	8	7¾	7¾	Feb10
23⅝	19¾	Deere&Co(¾g)	3	21⅛	20¾	20¾	−⅛
27	25¾	Deere pf (1.40)	*4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+½
17	16	Deisel W-G (1a)	6	17	17	17	
23⅝	18⅜	Del & Hudson	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	
5⅞	4⅞	Del Lack&West	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
¾	⅜	Den&Rio GW pf	3	½	½	½	
125⅛	122	Detroit Ed (2e)	1	121	121	121	−1
34⅝	33½	Dia Match (1½)	1	34	34	34	
43¼	41	Diam M pf (1½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+¼
9½	8	Diam T M (.40g)	7	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
20	18½	Dis C-Seag (2)	7	19½	19⅜	19½	
81	77	Dist C pfww (5)	1	80	80	80	Feb 8
13¾	11⅝	Dix-Vortex (1g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
19	16⅜	Doehler DieCast	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅜
23⅞	21¾	Dome Mines (2)	4	22½	22	22	
86	75	Douglas Air (3g)	11	84	82⅞	83½	+¾
153½	142	Dow Chem (3)	3	155	152½	155	+2⅞
18	14¾	Dresser M (¾g)	8	17¼	17	17¼	
8	5⅛	Dunhill Int	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb13
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 9
184¾	175	du Pont (7g)	15	183½	182¼	183½	−¼
123⅝	122	du Pont pf (4½)	4	123⅝	123¼	123⅝	+½
		E					
31½	26½	East Air Lines	8	30	29⅝	30	
6⅛	4⅝	East Roll Mill	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
166¾	154¾	East Kodak (6)	4	158½	157½	157½	−½
32⅝	27⅞	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	11	31¼	30¾	30¾	−¾
17⅛	16	Ed Bros Strs(1a)	1	17	17	17	Feb 8
1¼	1	Eitington Schild	2	1	1	1	−⅛
1¾	1⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 7
39¼	34⅜	El Auto L (3g)	12	36½	36	36½	−¼
17	14⅝	Elec Boat (.60g)	13	15	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
8¼	6¼	El Power & Lt	10	6½	6⅜	6½	
31¾	25¼	El P & L $6 pf	1	26½	26½	26½	
36¼	29	El P & L $7 pf	6	30	29½	29½	−¾
30½	28½	El Stor Bat (2)	3	30	30	30	
1¾	1¼	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 9
41⅞	36½	El Paso NatG(2)	5	38	38	38	−½
45¾	42	Endi-John (3)	2	45	44¾	45	+½
12⅜	9	Eng Pub Service	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
83	73½	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	74	73¾	73¾	Feb 6
89	82	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	82	82	82	Feb 8
97	89½	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	3	89	89	89	−1
⅞	⅝	Equit Off Bldg	3	¾	¾	¾	Feb 9
1¾	1⅜	Erie RR	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅜	2½	Erie 1 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1½	1⅜	Erie 2 pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb13
5	4	Eureka V Clean	7	4⅝	4¼	4¼	Feb 9
9¾	8⅛	Evans Products	2	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
23⅞	20½	Ex-Cell-O (1g)	5	23	22½	22½	Feb13
1	⅞	Exchange Buf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb13
		F					
40½	34½	Fair Mor (1a)	10	40	39	40	+½
27½	25⅜	Fajardo (½e)	15	27¼	26¾	26¾	Feb13
17⅛	15⅝	Fed Lt&Tr (1g)	1	16¾	16⅝	16½	Feb10
28½	24	Fed M & S(1½g)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+¾
4⅞	4	Fed Mot Truck	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Feb13
1	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb13
25	21⅞	Fed D Strs(½e)	1	23	23	23	
88⅞	85⅞	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	Feb13
20	17⅛	Ferro Enam (1a)	6	19⅜	19¼	19¼	Feb 9
40½	37⅜	Fid P F I (1.60a)	5	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+⅛
21¾	19⅝	Firest T&R (¼e)	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Feb10
106	104⅞	Fire T&R pf (6)	*2	104½	104½	104½	
46	43⅝	First N Str (2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
21	18¼	Flintkote (1g)	21	20¼	19½	20¼	+⅜
35¼	32	Flor Stove (3g)	2	35	35	35	−¼
24½	23¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jan30
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	5	2½	2½	2½	Feb10
35	32⅛	Food Mch (1⅗g)	1	33	33	33	−⅛
20½	17¼	Foster Wheeler	2	18	17¼	18	Feb10
4¾	3⅞	Francisco Sugar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
35	31⅞	Freeport S (1)	4	33½	33½	33½	+⅛
		G					
2½	2	Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	Feb13
3⅞	3⅛	Gair (Robert)	2	3½	3½	3½	Feb 9
17⅛	14	Gair (Rob) pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Feb13
5	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 8
14	11⅞	Gaylord C (.70g)	3	13½	12⅝	13½	Feb13
50	50	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Jan 5
7	6⅛	Gen Am I (¼g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
103½	102	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Jan19
57⅛	51	Gen A Tr (2⅜g)	5	54¼	54	54	−¾
8¼	7½	Gen Baking(.60)	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3½	2¾	Gen Bronze	1	3	3	3	Feb 9
11⅞	9½	Gen Cable	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
23⅞	18¾	Gen Cable A	1	20⅜	20¾	20⅜	Feb 9
56	48½	Gen Cable pf	1	55	55	55	Feb13
19¾	17½	Gen Cigar(1⅜g)	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
41	37⅜	Gen Elec (1.40g)	115	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	−⅜
48½	45⅛	Gen Foods (2)	5	48	47¾	48	
118⅝	116	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+⅞
⅝	½	Gen G & El A	3	½	½	½	Feb13
95	86½	Gen Mills (3½)	4	95	95	95	Feb13
55½	51	Gen Mot (¾e)	*53	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	+¼
126	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	2	124¼	124¼	124¼	
5¼	4⅜	Gen Out Adver	84	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+⅞
46	37½	Gen Out A (1k)	11	50	46	50	+4
10	9⅛	Gen P Ink (.80g)	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	Feb13
1⅛	⅞	Gen Pub Serv	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb13
19¼	16	Gen Ry Signal	8	17½	16½	16½	Feb13
¾	½	Gen Real & Util	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18⅛	17⅜	Gen Real & U pf	3	17½	17½	17½	−¼
33⅜	27⅝	Gen Refr't(¼e)	7	30⅜	30¼	30⅛	Feb13
15⅝	14⅛	Gen Shoe (1.20)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅜	19⅞	Gen Tel (1a)	2	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
13⅜	11⅞	Gen Thea (.80g)	3	13	13	13	−⅛
16½	15¾	Gen Time I (1g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
23⅜	20⅛	Gen T&R (½e)	3	21½	21½	21½	
6½	6	Gillette Saf (.60)	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
51	47½	Gillette S pf (5)	2	50½	50	50	+⅛
9	7⅛	Gimbel Bros	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
56½	47¼	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	7	56⅛	56	56⅛	Feb13
19⅝	17	Glidden Co(½g)	3	18½	18	18½	
43	38½	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	43	43	43	
3¼	2⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¾	2¼	Goebel Br. (.20)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅝	16½	Goodrich (1g)	11	18½	18¼	18½	
66¾	63½	Goodrich pf (5)	1	65	65	65	Feb10
24⅝	21⅝	Goodyear T(¼e)	*36	23⅞	22¾	23⅞	+1¼
94½	91½	Good T&R pf(5)	*1	91½	91½	91½	−1
4⅛	3¼	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	−⅜
1¼	¾	Graham-Paige	57	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8½	7¼	Granby M (¼e)	2	8	8	8	Feb13
14⅞	13⅜	Grand Un w ct	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
10	9¼	Grand Un x ct	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−⅛
16	13	Granite CS (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Feb13
34	31¾	GrantWT (.85e)	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	Feb13
24	23½	Grant pf (1)	1	24	24	24	Feb 9
18⅜	12½	Gt N I ct (¾e)	7	14	14	14	−¼
27⅜	22½	Gt Nor Ry pf	22	23¾	23¼	23½	−¼
29⅛	27⅜	Gt W Sug (2)	3	28	27⅝	27⅝	−⅜
34½	30⅝	Green (H) (2a)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
17¾	16¼	Greyhound (1a)	20	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
12	11½	Greyh'd pf (.55)	7	12	12	12	+⅛
2½	2⅛	Guantan Sugar	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
4	3⅛	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 9
17½	15	Gulf M & N pf	2	16	16	16	Feb10
		H					
32¼	30¾	Hack Wat (1½)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Feb 9
20	17¼	Hall (WF) Print	8	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+⅛
17	16½	Hamil Wa (1¼g)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jan12
28¼	24	Harb-Walk (¼e)	*4	25	24½	24½	
8	7¼	Hat Cp A (1.10g)	1	8	8	8	
3⅞	3⅛	Hayes Mfg	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
113¼	109½	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	107	107	107	−2½
10⅝	9⅞	Hecker P (.60)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
110	108	Helme GW (5a)	3	109	109	109	Feb 9
16¾	14	Hercules M(½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
91	87½	Hercul P (2.85g)	9	89⅝	88¼	88¼	−1¾
62	61	Hershey Ch (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan16
115¼	112½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	114	114	114	Feb 5
18¾	17	Hinde & D (1)	1	17	17	17	Jan23
34	31	Holland F (2)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	−¼
6⅝	5⅝	Hollander (A)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
15	12⅛	Holly Sugar	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+¼
60¼	54½	Homestake (4½)	20	56	55	55½	−⅜
34½	33⅛	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb13
13⅞	11½	Hou-Her B(¾g)	3	12	12	12	
70⅜	68	Household (4a)	5	69	69	69	Feb13
111⅛	110	Household pf (5)	2	110	110	110	Feb 7
6⅞	5⅝	Houston Oil	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
50	47½	Howe Sound(3a)	3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛
⅞	¾	Hudson & Man	11	¾	¾	¾	Feb10
4⅛	3	Hud & Man pf	1	3	3	3	Feb 8
27	24⅛	Hud Bay (1¾g)	7	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	Feb13
6	5¼	Hudson Motor	2	5⅝	5½	5½	Feb10
1	¾	Hupp Motor	6	1	⅞	1	+⅛
		I					
13⅜	11⅛	Illinois Central	9	11½	11¼	11½	−⅛
24⅛	21¼	Ill Central pf	2	22½	22¼	22¼	−½
6¾	5¼	Indian Refine	2	6	6	6	+⅜
29	26	Indus Ray(¾g)	4	27¼	26¾	27	+¼
118	113½	Inger Rand (1e)	1	113½	113½	113½	Feb13
90	80½	Inland Steel (1e)	6	83	83	83	
14⅛	11⅞	Inspirat Copper	12	12¼	12⅛	12¼	−⅛
6⅛	5⅝	Insur Ct (.20g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
3¾	3⅛	Interb Rap Tran	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3	2¾	Interb R T c ct	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan15
44⅛	40	Interchem (.40e)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	−¼
5	4½	Intercon R (.20g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb10
12⅞	9⅝	Interlake Iron	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
2⅛	1⅝	Int Agricultural	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb13
38	32½	Int Agr pr pf	4	34¼	34	34	
189¾	180	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	184½	184½	184½	Feb13
62¾	53½	Int Harv (1.60)	18	56¼	56	56	
171	165¼	Int Harv pf (7)	2	165¼	165¼	165¼	Feb13
5⅜	4	Int Hydro El A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
10½	8⅜	Int Mer Marine	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
7	6½	Int Mining (.45g)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
38⅞	35⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	22	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	
133	131	Int Nick pf (7)	2	132	132	132	Jan26
14⅜	11¾	Int Paper & P	26	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	−¼
60¼	50⅜	Int Pap&Pow pf	16	58⅛	57	57½	−¼
5⅜	4¼	Int Ry Cen Am	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
36	34¾	Int Salt (1½a)	1	36	36	36	Feb 9
36⅛	34½	Int Shoe (1½a)	2	35	35	35	Feb13
28	25⅛	Int Silver	2	26	26	26	
100	97½	Int Silv pf (13d)	1	100	100	100	Feb 5
4¾	3⅞	Int Tel & Tel	6	4	3¾	3⅞	−⅛
4¾	3⅞	Int T & T for ct	3	4	4	4	Feb13
10⅝	9	Interst Dept Str	1	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
8⅝	8	Intertype (.40g)	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Feb 8
26	24¾	Island Creek (2)	2	26	26	26	Feb13
		J—K					
17	15	Jarvis (1½g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	−⅛
93	87	Jewel Tea (4a)	2	91½	90½	90½	−¾
77½	70½	Johns-M (2¾g)	5	72½	72½	72½	−½
67	55½	Jones & L S pf	4	62	61¼	61⅝	Feb 9
14⅞	13½	Kalam S&F (½)	1	14	14	14	Feb10
7½	6⅜	Kan City South	1	7	7	7	Feb10
20	17	K City So pf(1g)	1	18	18	18	Feb13
15½	13¼	Kauf Dept (.13e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb 6
1939	Sale	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Dec29
15½	13	Kayser (J) (¼e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Feb13
12⅜	10¾	Kelsey H Wh A	53	13¼	11⅞	13¼	+1¾
7½	5⅞	Kelsey H Wh B	25	7¼	6¾	7¼	+⅞
38⅞	34⅞	Kennecott (2g)	31	36	35⅝	35⅝	−¼
14⅝	13⅝	Key S&W (.80g)	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	Feb 9
39	35	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Feb10
2¾	2⅛	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
25⅞	24¼	Kresge SS(1.20a)	3	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
1939	Sale	Kresge Dept Str	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec29
29½	26	Kress SH (1.60)	18	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb 8
29¼	28½	Kroger G (1.60)	6	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+⅛
		L					
16⅝	15½	Lambert (⅜e)	6	16	15⅞	16	Feb13
5½	4¾	Lane Bryant	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 6
35¾	31⅝	Lee R&T (¾e)	4	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	−⅜
23½	21¾	Lehigh P C (⅜e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb 9
1⅜	1	Lehigh Val Coal	3	1	1	1	
4⅜	3¼	Lehigh Val C pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅜
4	3⅛	Lehigh Val RR	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−¼
23⅞	21	Lehman (.20e)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	−¼
13⅜	12½	Lehn & F (1⅗g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
29	26¾	Lerner Strs (2)	2	29	28½	28¾	Feb13
53⅜	48¼	Lib-O-F G (½e)	11	50¼	50	50	+⅛
7⅞	6½	Libby,McN & L	7	7½	7½	7½	
42¼	42½	Life Sav (1.60a)	4	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
107¾	105¾	Lig & Myers(4a)	12	107¾	107¾	107¾	+⅜
108¾	106¾	Lig & My B (4a)	5	107¾	107¾	107¾	+⅜
178¾	175	Lig & My pf (7)	1	177⅞	177⅞	177⅞	Feb10
20⅛	19	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20	20	20	+¼
29½	25	Lima Locomo	1	25½	25½	25½	−1
40	36½	Link Belt (1)	3	37¼	36½	37	
13	11¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	13	13	13	Feb10
17¾	15½	Liquid Car (¼e)	9	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
32⅝	28⅛	Lockheed A (1g)	35	31½	30½	31⅛	+⅛
37⅜	33⅜	Loew's Inc (2)	23	36¾	36⅛	36½	−⅛
108⅛	106	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Feb 9
27½	18½	Loft Inc	427	28⅜	27⅛	28½	+1½
46⅛	42½	Lone Star C(3a)	5	44¼	44	44	−¾
4	3¼	Long-Bell Lb A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 9
18⅜	16⅞	Loose-Wil (¼e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+⅜
25	23¾	Lorillard (1.40g)	12	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	−⅛
60	55¼	Lou & N (1¼e)	1	59	59	59	Feb10
21⅛	16⅛	Lou G&E A(1½)	2	18	17⅝	18	+½
		M—N					
35	34	MacAnd&F (2a)	4	34	34	34	
28¾	24	Mack Tr'k(½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	−½
30⅝	27⅞	Macey R H (½e)	7	29½	29⅜	29⅜	Feb13
12¾	11¾	Mad Sq (¼e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Feb 7
35¾	33⅛	Magma C (2¾g)	4	35	34⅞	35	+1
3⅞	2¾	Manati Sugar	1	3	3	3	+⅛
6¾	6⅛	Mandel B (.70g)	1	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
16	14⅝	Man Ry mod gtd	6	16	16	16	
16	14½	Man R mo gtd ct	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
16¼	14¾	Manh Shirt (1)	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
1¼	1⅛	Maracaibo Oil	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 9
5⅛	4¾	Marine M (.10e)	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15	13	Marshall F(.30g)	47	14½	13½	14⅝	+¾
42¼	35½	Martin (GL)(1g)	61	42¼	40¼	41⅞	+1⅜
11⅜	7¾	Martin-Parry	208	12¼	10⅝	12¼	+1½
40⅞	36¼	Masonite Cp(1a)	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
31¾	28¼	Math Alk (1½)	2	29¾	29½	29¾	+¼
53½	50½	May Dept Str(3)	6	53	53	53	Feb13
4	3½	Maytag Co	1	4	4	4	Feb 9
27½	26	Maytag pf (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Feb10
16¼	14⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	15	15	15	Feb10
16⅛	14⅞	McCrory Str (1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
108¾	108	McCrory pf (6)	1	108	108	108	Feb 8
25½	22¾	McGraw El (1)	4	24	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
8⅛	7¼	McG-Hill (.15e)	1	8⅛	8	8½	Feb 9
47½	42½	McIntyre P (2a)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
12⅞	10⅝	McKeesport Tin	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
9¼	8⅛	McLellan (.40e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
11⅝	10	Mead Corp	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅛
58¼	53¼	M pf B ww(5½)	1	55	55	55	Feb 7
32	29⅝	Melville S (½e)	6	31½	31½	31½	
6⅛	5	Mengel Co	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb14
31	28	Mesta M (½e)	1	30	30	30	−½
10⅞	8⅝	Miami Cop (.20e)	4	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
16⅝	13⅞	Mid Cont (.60g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
37	13⅞	Mid Stl Pd (½e)	3	35⅜	34½	34½	Feb10
53¼	48½	Minn-Honey (2)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	−¼
4⅜	3¾	Minn-Moline	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
42	37½	Minn-Moline pf	1	41	41	41	Feb10
10⅝	9⅝	Mission C (.65g)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
1⅛	¾	Mo-Kan-Texas	14	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
4⅜	3½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	3	3⅝	3½	3½	−¼
⅝	1/16	Mo Pacific	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Feb13
⅞	¼	Mo Pacific pf	36	1/16	1/16	1/16	−1/16
19⅜	17	Mohawk C (¼e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	−¼
110¼	104	Monsanto C (3g)	9	110	109½	110	
56	50⅜	Mont W (1¼e)	34	53½	53	53	−1⅛
45	44	Morrell (½e)	3	43⅞	43	43⅞	−⅛
12⅜	10¼	Motor Products	3	11	10⅜	10⅜	−¼
16⅞	15⅜	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
26⅞	23	Mueller B (.80g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Feb13
5	4	Mullins Mfg B	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	−¼
12¾	10	Munsingwear	8	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+⅝

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
72	67⅞	Murphy (4)	1	72½	72½	72½	+½
7¼	5½	Murray Corp	11	7	6⅞	7	
51	50½	Myers & B (3a)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Feb 7
7¼	6½	Nash Kelvinator	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
16⅛	13½	Nat Acme (½g)	3	16	15⅜	16	+½
14	11⅜	Nat Aviat (⅜g)	7	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
24½	22¾	Nat Bisc (.40e)	4	24½	24	24	
167	165	Nat Bisc pf (7)	4	165	165	165	Feb13
18⅛	16	Nat Bd&I (.80a)	5	18	18	18	−⅛
95	92¾	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	3	95	95	95	Feb 7
20½	18¾	Nat Bd&S (.15e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 5
16¼	15	Nat Cash Rg (1)	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
12⅞	10½	Nat Cylin (½g)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−¼
17¼	16⅛	Nat Dairy (.80)	12	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
6⅜	5¾	Nat Dept Stores	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Feb 8
6¼	6	Nat Dept Strs pf	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Feb13
25	23	Nat Distill (2)	3	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+⅛
15⅞	13	Nat Enam&Stpg	1	13	13	13	Feb 9
12¼	10⅝	Nat Gyp'm (¼g)	15	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅝
96	93½	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	4	95½	95	95½	+1¼
21¼	19⅛	Nat Lead (½a)	17	20¼	20	20	−⅜
173⅜	170	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	173	173	173	Feb 7
27	21¾	NatM&SCst(1g)	2	23½	23¼	23½	Feb13
8⅞	7⅞	Nat P & L (.60)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
73¾	63½	Nat Steel (1.70g)	6	69	69	69	−½
9¾	8⅛	Nat Supply	4	9¼	9	9¼	
42⅜	39	Nat Sup 5½% pf	5	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
13⅞	12⅜	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb 9
4⅜	3½	Nat Tea	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
10⅛	9⅝	Natomas (.80a)	3	10	9⅞	10	Feb13
25¼	23	Neisner Bro (1a)	1	24	24	23	
88	83	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	87	87	87	+2
41½	40	Newberry (2)	1	41	41	41	Jan30
73½	71½	Newmont (½e)	2	73	73	73	−¼
13⅜	11¼	Newport Indust	7	12¾	12¼	12¾	+½
50	41	N Y Air Br (½e)	2	46	46	46	Feb13
18⅞	15¾	NY Central RR	51	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
21⅛	16⅜	NY Chi & St L	4	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	−1⅛
39	30⅝	NY Chi & StL pf	4	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	−⅛
33	31⅝	NY C Omni (3a)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	−¼
5½	3½	NY Dock	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb10
7⅜	6⅜	NY Dock pf	1	7	7	7	Feb 9
⅜	½	NY NH & H RR	2	½	½	½	
2	1¼	NY NH & H pf	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
½	⅜	NY Ont & West	3	½	½	½	
15⅝	13¼	NY Shipbuild'g	6	15	14¾	14¾	−¼
31	28½	Noblitt-Spk(3g)	2	30¾	30½	30½	Feb13
219	208	Norf&West(10a)	6	215½	215½	215½	Feb13
26¾	22⅜	No Am A (1.40g)	48	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+¼
23¾	21½	No AmCo(1.20a)	38	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
59	56⅞	No Am Co pf (3)	3	57¼	57¼	57¼	
58	56¼	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	3	57	56⅞	56⅞	Feb10
9¼	7⅞	Northern Pacific	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+⅛
112⅜	111	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	111½	111½	111½	Feb 7
5⅛	4	Norwalk T & R	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb13
		O					
7⅝	6⅝	Ohio Oil	25	7⅛	6¾	7	+⅛
22	18½	Oliver Farm Eq	1	19½	19½	19½	
14¼	13¼	Omni Cp (1.20a)	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	Feb13
5⅝	5	Oppenheim Col	2	5	5	5	Feb10
18⅜	16⅞	Otis Eleva (.15e)	3	17	17	17	−¼
12⅜	10	Otis Steel	8	10½	10⅜	10½	
41	37	Otis Steel 1 pf	4	37	37	37	Feb 8
30	26½	Out M&M (.40e)	2	29½	28⅝	28⅝	Feb13
64⅝	59½	Owens-Ill (½e)	2	63¼	63	63	−⅛
		P—Q					
6½	5¼	Pac Am Fish	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
12⅛	11	Pac Fin C (1.20)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Feb 9
34½	32⅜	Pac G & Elec (2)	6	33⅜	33½	33½	Feb13
50	46⅞	Pac Lighting (3)	2	47¼	47	47	−¼
16¼	13	Pac Mills	17	15	14⅝	15	+½
7¼	6¼	Pac Tin C (.15g)	17	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
8⅜	7¼	Pac W Oil (.40g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Feb 3
3½	3⅛	Packard Motor	24	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−⅛
20⅜	16⅛	Pan-Am Airway	91	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
7⅜	6¾	Pan Am P (¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb 9
1	⅞	Panhandle P&R	2	¾	¾	¾	Feb13
42½	41½	Paraffine (2¼g)	2	43½	42¾	43½	+1
8¼	7	Param Pic (.15g)	13	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
87¾	85	Param 1 pf (6)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Feb 5
9¼	8½	Param 2 pf (.60)	11	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
18	17	Park & Tilford	2	18	17½	18	Feb 6
2¼	1¾	Park Utah C M	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	−⅛
44⅜	43	Parke D (.80e)	3	43½	43½	43½	
22	18	Parker Rust (1a)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
1⅜	1⅜	Pamelee Trans	3	1½	1½	1½	+¼
10⅞	9¼	Pathe Film	24	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅜
7	5¾	Patino Mines	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Feb10
62½	55¼	Pen & Ford (3a)	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+⅜
95	88	Penney JC (¾e)	25	89¾	88⅞	88⅞	+⅝
4½	2⅞	Penn Coal & C	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb13
3¾	3¼	Pen Dix Cem	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25	20½	Penn-D C pf A	1	23	23	23	Feb13
16⅜	13⅞	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	2	14	14	14	Feb 9
24⅜	21⅛	Penn RR (1g)	14	22½	22	22½	+⅜
36½	33½	Peoples D(¼e)	2	34	33½	33½	Feb 5
38⅜	35⅜	P G L & C (½e)	1	38	38	38	+½
4½	3½	Peoria & East	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan10
12¾	10	Pere Marquette	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
22	21	Pet Milk (1)	4	22	22	22	Feb 7
8½	7½	Petrol Cp (.70g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb13
10⅛	6⅜	Pfeiffer Brew(1)	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅜
40½	34⅜	Phelps D (¼e)	21	37⅞	37¼	37¼	−½
47	40	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	3	45	44⅝	45	Feb13
85	74¼	Phila Co pf (6)	1	78	78	78	Feb 8
½	⅜	Phila Read C&I	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb13
94½	88¾	Philip Mor (3)	6	95	94½	95	+½
136	136	Philip M pf (5)	1	136	136	136	Jan23
4¾	4¼	Phillips-Jones	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
41⅜	38½	Phillips Pet (2)	18	40⅛	39½	40⅛	+⅛
6⅞	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	2	6⅛	6	6	Feb13
8¾	8	Pierce Oil pf	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
27½	26	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	27	27	27	Feb 8
5½	4½	Pittsburgh Coal	1	5	5	5	Feb 9
27⅜	21	Pittsburgh pf	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Feb 6
8⅝	7	Pit Coke & Iron	6	7½	7¼	7¼	Feb 9
8⅜	6¾	Pitt Screw&Bolt	3	7	7	7	
11	9¼	Pitt Steel	7	10¼	9¾	10¼	Feb 8
¾	¾	Pittston Co	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
22¾	20½	Plym Oil (1.40)	4	22½	22⅜	22⅜	−⅛
15	20½	Pond Ck (1¼g)	1	14	14	14	Jan23
12¾	10¼	Poor & Co B	3	11½	11¼	11½	−⅜
1¼	⅞	Porto R-Am T A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 9
⅜	¼	Porto R-Am T B	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 8
14⅞	11⅛	Pressed Stl Car	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
14¾	11⅝	Pressed Stl 1 pf	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan24
42	36	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	36	36	36	Jan19
68⅛	65¾	Proc & Gam(2a)	8	68⅞	68½	68¾	+⅛
41¾	39¾	Pb Sv NJ (.60e)	18	41⅜	41	41	−¼
142¾	141½	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	3	143	143	143	Feb 9
127⅛	125	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	3	125½	125½	125½	Feb 6
115½	111	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	*1	111¼	111	111¼	+1
118	111	P S El&G pf (5)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb 3
32¼	25¾	Pullman (¼e)	6	28	27½	27½	−⅛
9¼	8⅛	Pure Oil (¼g)	6	8½	8⅜	8½	
88½	85	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	87½	87⅜	87½	Feb 9
79	77½	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	77¾	77⅛	77⅛	Feb13
15⅝	14½	Purity Ba (¼e)	23	15¼	14¾	15¼	−⅛
15½	15	Quaker O (¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 6
		R					
6⅛	5½	Radio Cor (.20e)	30	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
65	60⅝	Radio cv pf(3½)	3	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	−⅛
1939	Sale	Radio pf B (5) §	5	85¼	85¼	85¼	Dec11
1⅞	1¼	Radio-Keith-Or	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅞	19⅛	Raybest-M (¼e)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Feb13
19½	16	Rayonier Inc	1	17½	17¼	17¼	−½
28⅜	27	Ray'nier pf(½d)	3	27	27	27	
16⅞	14⅝	Reading Co (1)	2	16	16	16	Feb13
26½	25¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	26	26	26	Feb10
23	20⅞	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb10
4⅜	3¼	Real Silk Hos'y	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
8	7¼	Reliable St (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb13
13⅛	11½	Reliance (.15e)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Feb 9
10⅛	9¾	Reming-R (.20e)	5	10	9⅞	10	
53½	49⅜	Rem pf ww(4½)	7	52½	52	52½	Feb13
1⅞	1⅜	Reo Motor Car	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23⅞	18⅜	Republic Steel	31	20⅜	20¼	20½	+¼
92¾	79½	RepS cvpf(7½d)	1	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	Feb13
76	65	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	−⅜
14¾	11¼	Rev Cop&Brass	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−½
29	22¼	Rev Cop&Br A	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	Feb 9
13⅜	9⅞	Reynolds Metals	27	13½	13¼	13½	+½
94	88	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	91½	91½	91½	−1¼
8⅜	6½	Reynolds Spring	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	−¼
41½	39⅜	Reyn Tob B(½e)	14	41	40⅞	40⅞	
8⅜	7⅛	Richfield O(½g)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7½	6⅛	Ritter Dental	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 9
11¾	10⅞	Roan Ant (.56g)	1	11	11	11	Jan30
20⅜	18⅛	Ruberoid (1.10g)	3	19½	19½	19½	+¼
1⅜	1	Rutland RR pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 9
		S					
50⅜	44⅛	Safeway S(2½g)	5	49¼	49⅛	49¼	−⅛
42	36⅝	St Jos Lead (1)	3	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+⅛
⅜	¼	St L-San Fran	6	¼	¼	¼	Feb 9
⅞	½	StL-San Fran pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
27⅜	19¼	Savage A (¼e)	3	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	−⅜
13⅝	11¾	Schenley Distill	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅜
77	72	Schenley pf(5½)	1	77	77	77	Feb13
⅜	¼	Schulte Ret Strs	45	⅜	¼	⅜	
7⅜	4¾	Schulte Ret pf	10	7⅜	6⅞	7	Feb 9
49	46½	Scott Pap (1.60)	5	47	47	47	+⅜
⅜	¼	Seaboard Air L	1	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	¾	Seaboard A L pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
24⅝	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	−¼
2½	1¾	Seagrave Corp	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 9
87	80⅜	Sears Roe (3)	14	84¾	84¼	84½	+½
16⅜	14⅛	Servel Inc (1)	*3	15	14⅞	15	+¼
15	12⅝	Sharon Steel	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Feb13
1939	Sale	Sharon Stl pf(5)	3	55	54½	54½	Dec29
5⅜	4⅜	Sharp & Dohme	12	4⅞	3¾	4⅞	−⅛
54	50½	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	51	51	51	+¼
7⅜	6⅝	Shattuck (.40)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13⅛	10⅞	Shell Un O (½g)	3	11½	11¼	11¼	
108¼	105	Shell Oil pf(5½)	2	108	107¼	107¼	Feb13
6½	6	Silver King(¼g)	3	6	6	6	−⅜
23	21¼	Simmons (1⅜g)	5	22½	22	22	−½
2⅜	2¼	Simms Petrol	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 2
22¼	21¼	Sim S&S (1.40g)	1	23	23	23	Feb 9
22¼	19½	Skelly Oil (¼e)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb13
103½	99¼	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Feb 6
17⅛	15	Smith(AO)Corp	1	16	16	16	Feb 9
11⅛	10⅛	Smith&Cor(⅛g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb10
24⅜	19¾	Snider Packing	11	23⅜	23¼	23½	−¼
12⅛	11⅛	Socony V (¼e)	116	11¾	11½	11¾	
2⅝	2	So AG&P (.20g)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	22¼	So P Rico (¼e)	3	24½	24	24	
16⅝	15	So Grey L (1½)	4	15½	15¼	15½	Feb13
30	28⅞	So Cal Ed (1½a)	12	29⅜	29	29	−½
15⅜	12½	Southern Pacific	15	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	−⅛
20½	16¾	Southern Ry	15	17⅞	17½	17⅝	−⅜
34⅞	28½	Southern Ry pf	35	29⅞	28⅝	29½	−¼
39	37¾	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jan15
2¼	1⅞	Sparks Withing	3	2⅛	2	2	Feb13
7	6	Spear & Co	2	6	6	6	Feb 2
22½	21	Spen Kell(1.10g)	2	22½	22½	22½	
47	42½	Sperry Cp (2g)	21	46	45¾	46	+⅜
34⅜	29	Spicer Mfg (2g)	3	32	32	32	Feb10
11⅛	9⅛	Spieg Inc (.15e)	7	10	10	10	−¼
33¾	29¾	Square D (1¾g)	11	32	31¾	31⅞	+⅛
7¾	6	Stand Br (.20e)	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	
107⅞	103⅞	Stand B pf (4½)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Feb10
2⅝	1⅛	Stand Gas & El	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
7½	3⅜	Std Gas $4 pf	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
18½	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 9
22¾	13⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
26⅛	24	Stand Oil C (1)	*7	24¼	24	24	−⅛
27¾	25⅞	Std Oil Ind (1)	*8	27	26⅞	27	
46½	42⅞	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	38	44⅝	44	44⅝	+¼
33⅝	28½	Starrett (1¼g)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	−¼
80¾	76¼	Sterling P (3.80)	8	80	79⅜	80	Feb13
8⅝	7⅝	Stewart-W (¼g)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
6⅞	5	Stokely Bros	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12⅝	10⅛	Stone & W (¼g)	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
12	9	Studebaker Cp	248	12¼	11½	12¼	+⅝
61⅞	56¼	Sun Oil (1a)	8	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	Feb13
10⅞	9¼	Sun Mng (1.60)	3	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
27⅞	23	Superheater(½)	2	24	24	24	−¾
2½	2	Superior Oil	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb13
17⅜	13¼	Superior Steel	2	15	15	15	−⅛
29¾	28⅜	Suth Pap (1.20)	3	29	29	29	−½
7	6½	Sweets Co of Am	2	6⅝	6½	6½	Feb 7
23½	22	Swift & Co(1.20)	19	23¼	23	23¼	+⅜
32¼	30¾	Swift Intl (2)	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Feb13
9⅝	7¼	Syming-Gld ww	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Feb13
7¼	5¼	Syming-Gld xw	1	6⅛	6	6	Feb13
		T					
5½		Talcott (.10e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
4½	4	Telautogr (.05e)	5	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
6⅞	5⅝	Tenn Corp	2	6⅛	6	6	Feb13
12½	11⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	1	12	12	12	
46⅞	42⅜	Texas Corp (2)	40	45	44½	45	+¼
4⅛	3½	Tex Gulf (.20g)	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
35⅜	32⅜	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	35	35½	35¼	35½	+¼
8⅜	7¾	Tex P C&O (.40)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb13
6⅝	5¾	Tex P L T (.10g)	20	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	Feb13
18½	15⅞	Thatch Mfg (1a)	1	16	16	16	
52½	50⅛	That cv pf (3.60)	3	50½	50¼	50¼	Feb 6
3¾	3½	The Fair	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb13
4¾	3⅞	Thermoid Co	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅝	2¾	Third Av Ry	26	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅛
4¼	4	Thompson (JR)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
32½	27⅞	Thomp Pr (¼e)	6	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+⅜
2½	2	Thompson-Star	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
23	16⅛	Thompson-S pf	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	Feb13
11⅛	10	Tide W A (.15e)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
95	91	Tide W pf (4½)	2	92¾	92½	92½	−⅜
24¼	20½	Tim-Det A (2g)	4	22¼	22	22	−¼
52	46½	Timken (½e)	10	50	49¾	49¾	−⅛
6⅜	5½	Transamer (½)	3	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
15¼	12⅜	Trans & West A	67	15¾	14⅝	15½	+¾
8¼	7	Transue & Will	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb10
2¾	2⅛	Tri-Cont Corp	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Feb13
79½	78	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	78	78	78	Feb 9
5⅛	4⅛	Truax-Traer C	4	4½	4¼	4¼	Feb13
1939	Sale	Truscon Steel	2	10	10	10	Dec 6
13¼	11½	Twenty C-Fox	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	
25¼	24¼	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	1	24½	24½	24½	−¼
2⅝	2¼	Twin City Rap T	1	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
11⅛	9½	Twin Co'ch(½g)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
		U					
1¼	1	Ulen & Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb10
44½	39½	Underwood(½e)	6	44	43	44	+1¼
14⅞	12⅛	Union Bag & P	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+¼
88⅝	78½	Union C (½e)	18	84	83½	83½	−1½
17½	16	Union O C (¼e)	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
97¼	93	Union Pacific (6)	4	94	93¼	93¼	−1
89½	85	Union Pac pf (4)	2	89½	89	89	
26⅝	22¾	Union TC(1.20a)	12	26¾	26¼	26¾	+⅛
16⅞	14⅛	United Air Lines	43	15½	15	15½	+½
49½	43½	United Air (2g)	15	48½	47½	48	+½
16⅜	15⅜	United Bis (¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	−⅜
60¼	54⅝	United Carb (3)	2	56⅜	56	56	Feb13
18½	17½	United-C (1.20g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 9
2⅜	2⅛	United Corp	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
42	38	United C pf (3)	21	41⅞	41	41¼	−¾
5⅝	5	United Drug	4	5⅛	5	5	
5⅛	4½	United Dy'wood	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb13
5⅜	4⅛	United Elec Coal	2	4½	4½	4½	
35	33	Unit E&F (½e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+¼
85⅞	80¼	United Fruit (4)	2	80¾	80¾	80¾	−¼
15	14½	United Gas (1)	17	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
116½	115⅜	United Gas pf(5)	1	116½	116½	116½	Feb10
13⅛	10½	Unit Mer & Mfr	4	12	11½	12	+¼
5⅞	4⅛	United Paperbd	1	4½	4½	4½	+¼
7⅛	6¼	US & For Sec	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
85	80	US & For pf (6)	2	85¼	84½	84½	−¼
10⅜	8⅛	US Freight (½g)	3	9½	9¼	9¼	−⅜
89	82½	US Gypsum (2a)	4	85¾	84¼	85¾	+¾
5¼	4½	US Hoffman M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
29¼	29¼	US H M pf (2¾)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Feb13
26¼	21⅜	US Ind Alcohol	4	22	21½	22	Feb13
6¾	5½	US Leather	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	−¼
11	9⅛	US Leather A	2	10	9⅝	9⅝	Feb13
70¼	65	US Leath pr pf	1	66	65	65	Feb 1
38⅛	35½	US Pipe & F (2)	1	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+⅛
35⅞	34	US Play Cd (2)	1	36	36	36	+¼
1⅜	1¼	US Real & Imp	1	1½	1½	1½	
41⅜	34¾	US Rubber	17	37⅛	36⅜	37⅛	+⅛
113½	109	US Rub 1 pf(12g)	2	112	112	112	+⅛
65	61	US Smelt (1e)	1	65	65	65	+1½
70⅜	68¼	US Sm pf (3½)	2	68	68	68	−¼
68⅜	55⅞	US Steel	110	58½	57¾	58⅜	−¼
118¼	115½	US Steel pf (7)	5	116⅞	116	116	−½
37⅜	35	US Tob (1.76g)	1	37	37	37	
2¼	2	United Stockyds	3	2	2	2	Feb13
7⅜	6¾	Un Stock pf(.70)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 9
2	1⅜	United Stores A	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb13
56½	54	Unit St pf (6½d)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+½
14⅜	13⅞	Univ Cycl (1g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Feb 9
70	62	Univ Leaf T(4a)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Feb 8
		V—W					
⅝	½	Vadsco Sales	1	½	½	½	
39½	35⅜	Van Raalte (½e)	4	39	39	39	−⅛
34¾	28¾	Vanadium (1g)	9	33	32½	33	+¼
46	43	Vick Chem (2a)	2	45	44¼	45	Feb13
31	28¾	Victor CW(1.40g)	2	31	31	31	Feb13
4⅛	3¼	Va-Caro Chem	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−¼
31¾	27½	Va-C Ch 6% pf	6	28½	28½	28½	−1
45	45	Virginia Ry	2	45⅝	45	45	Feb 2
35	33	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	33	33	33	Feb13
1⅜	1	Wabash Ry	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb13
2⅛	1½	Wabash pf A	6	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 9
7	6¾	Waldorf S (.60g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
22	20⅝	Walgreen (1.60)	8	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
98	93⅞	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	Feb13
35¼	33⅜	Walk G & W (4)	7	34¼	34¼	34¼	+⅛
16⅜	16	Walker pf (1)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Feb13
6⅜	5¼	Walworth Co	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
9⅝	7¾	Ward Baking A	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 2
1⅝	1¼	Ward Baking B	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb13
25½	21⅞	Ward B pf (1½d)	3	24	23½	23½	Feb13
4⅛	3½	Warner Bros Pic	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅞	1½	Warren Bros	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	6½	Warren Br cv pf	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan13
31½	30	Warren Fdy (2)	*1	29½	29½	29½	−¾
28¾	28¼	WashGasLt(1½)	1	28½	28½	28½	−¼
19¾	17¼	Waukesha M (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb10
24	22	Wayne P (1e)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	−½
4⅜	3¼	Webster Eisen	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27¼	23¼	Wesson O & S	3	24½	24½	24½	−¼
75	68½	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	70	70	70	Feb13
116½	114¾	West PP pf (4½)	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	+⅛
19½	16	WVa P&P (.05e)	6	17½	17¼	17½	+½
103½	103½	W Va P&P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	
38	33½	West Auto (2)	14	38¼	37¾	38¼	+¼
5	3½	West Maryland	2	4	4	4	Feb 9
7⅛	6⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	7	7	7	Feb 8
1	⅜	West Pacific pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb13
28¾	22½	West Union Tel	4	24¾	24¼	24¼	−¾
28½	22½	West Air (¼e)	*4	25	24¾	24¾	−¼
118	105⅞	West E & M(⅞e)	9	113	112	112¾	−¼
29⅜	26	West El Inst(1g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb 9
38½	33½	WestvacCh(.35e)	2	38½	38	38	−½
39¼	35⅜	Westvac pf (1½)	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	Feb13
33¼	25¾	Wheeling Steel	7	30½	30	30⅜	+⅛
1939	Sale	Wheel Steel pf	1	80	80	80	Jan27
70	66½	Wheel P pf (5)	2	67	67	67	Feb13
10	9½	White Dent (.60)	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 5
13⅜	11⅛	White Motor	4	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
6⅛	5	White Rock(½g)	1	5	5	5	
6⅛	4½	White Sew Mach	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
42	38	White Sew M pf	2	42	42	42	Jan26
22	20	White pr pf(½e)	1	21	21	21	Feb 6
3⅝	3⅛	Wilcox (.10e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
1¾	1½	Willys-Overland	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Feb10
3¾	3	Willys-Over pf	16	4	3½	4	+½
6	4⅞	Wilson & Co	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
60¼	51¾	Wilson $6 (1½k)	*1	57¾	57¾	57¾	
25¼	22⅜	Woodward Iron	2	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	−⅞
41⅛	38⅜	Woolworth(2.40)	16	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	−¼
21⅜	18	Worth P & M	6	19	18¾	19	−⅜
50½	44	W P&M cv pr pf	1	48	48	48	Feb10
37½	35⅛	W P&M pr pf	2	37	37	37	Feb 8
89¼	85	Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	88½	87¼	87¼	Feb10
		Y—Z					
25	22½	Yale & T (.60a)	3	23⅜	23	23	−1
19¼	16⅜	Yellow Tr & C	12	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
12	10⅛	Young Spr & W	5	11⅜	11½	11⅜	Feb 9
48¼	38⅜	Yougst Sh & T	4	41	40½	41	+½
89	86	Y S & T pf (5½)	1	86	86	86	Jan15
28½	22	Young St D (1g)	3	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	Feb13
16⅞	14½	Zenith R (1g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
2½	2⅛	Zonite Products	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
		RIGHTS Expire					
1⅛	1⅛	Pan-Am wi Mr1	891	1	⅞	1	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Antique Insurance Table Costs Policyholders More, TNEC Hears

Business and Industry

U. S. Mortgage Competition Is Hit by Banker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The private mortgage banking field has about reached a point where it is impossible for lenders and mortgage bankers to make a profit that will pay even operating expenses due to increasing government competition, declared Byron T. Shutz, President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America before the first "Mortgage Clinic" held by the group.

More than 225 representatives of banks, insurance and title and trust companies, mortgage firms and real estate organizations from 30 states and the District of Columbia attended the meeting here.

Entitled to Profit

Mortgage bankers, like any other type of business men, are entitled to a fair profit but increasing government control of mortgage lending is making it impossible to operate, Mr. Shutz declared.

W. Walter Williams of Seattle, a past President of the Association, said that the excessive competition for mortgage loans has reached a phase that some sort of regulation is necessary and suggested that this be self regulation of all types of lenders in different communities.

Frank J. Mills, Cashier of the Fort Wayne National Bank, Fort Wayne, Indiana, declared that any further reduction in the mortgage rates will drive investors from the field into bonds. He warned that the continued low mortgage rates are accomplishing very little in the construction field.

Further reduction in the FHA mortgage rate is not to be expected, Stanley H. Trezevant of Memphis declared in his address. Such a reduction, he said, would do more harm than good in his opinion.

Claude A. Campbell, mortgage banker of Toledo, said that present commissions on FHA loans were not adequate to maintain a healthy mortgage business.

Need Private Money

One of the most disturbing factors in the mortgage lending field today is the continued decline in farm mortgage purchases by insurance companies, declared S. M. Waters, of Minneapolis, president of the Association in 1938-39.

"Continued neglect of the farm mortgage field by private investors is the most potent threat of a wholly controlled mortgage business by the Federal Government," said Mr. Waters. Private lenders must re-enter the farm field in an aggressive way, he said.

FHA efforts in farm mortgage lending have failed, Frederick P. Champ of Logan, Utah, said. The policy has been band, he said, and declared that until very recently the RFC would not purchase these farm loans except those which were repayable on a monthly basis.

"Of course, farmers have to pay their debts from marketing their crops—they cannot pay monthly as the city man does," he said.

Engineering Awards 38 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering construction contracts awarded during the week ended Tuesday totaled $57,523,000, a gain of 38 per cent over the corresponding week last year, but 9 per cent less than the previous week, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private awards were 91 per cent greater than a year ago, but 37 per cent less than the week before. Public construction topped a year ago by 19 per cent and the previous week by 24 per cent.

For the year to date, heavy engineering awards totaled $312,442,000, or 24 per cent less than the corresponding six-week period last year. Private contracts, however were 39 per cent higher than a year ago.

	Last week	Year ago
Private	$21,365,000	$11,146,000
State and municipal	27,329,000	28,179,000
Federal	8,829,000	2,209,000
Total	57,523,000	41,534,000

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INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 21

Exchange Now 'Goldfish Bowl'

By a Staff Artist.

William McChesney Martin, Jr.

He knew more about the new Constitution of the New York Stock Exchange than anyone else, and he believed in reform. He was a "natural" for the new paid presidency.

Renovated N. Y. Stock Market Seen Beyond Reproach by Head

(Continued from Page 1)

they can sell them easily and quickly in a fair market."

"The market facilities might be efficient," I said, "but is it fair?"

"In the first decade after the war, the Exchange concentrated its efforts on providing the machinery for easy and quick sale. The actual machinery of the New York Stock Exchange, including the human facilities on the floor of the Exchange, the mechanical facilities under the floor and through the building, and the wire services extended throughout the country, provided a heavy-duty high-speed service such as has never before been developed in history.

"That's the first part of the answer to your question, 'What good is a stock exchange?' When people knew that stocks were listed on the New York Stock Exchange they knew they could sell them as easily as they could buy them—that they had something 'liquid.' So they went in for common stocks. That enabled industry to sell common stocks. That put people to work."

"People didn't think so much of that reasoning after 1929," I said.

"That brings up the second part of the answer," said Mr. Martin. "They didn't think the market was fair. And, of course, there have been a few incidents to justify their suspicions."

Trading Now Above Reproach

"Well, I believe that after the streamlining and overhauling of the market rules in the last three years, it's now about as fair as could be humanly hoped for. In the last two years the trading rules have been so thoroughly overhauled that it's just about impossible for a floor-broker to scratch his ear without either the customer or the Board of Governors hearing of it. We now have the most honest auction market that it is possible to devise. We've discussed these rules with the brokers and specialists, we've discussed them with the member firms, we've discussed them in Committee and we've discussed them with the SEC, and we'd be glad to have any practical improvement on them pointed out to us. As a matter of fact we've written so many new rules that it's getting all but impossible for a member to keep up with them. We think we have a trading floor that's just about beyond reproach."

"Yes," I said, "but I think most people feel this change of heart on the part of the Exchange is just one of those compulsory things forced on business by the pressure of public opinion and, more recently, by those fellows down at Washington."

"That's partly true," he said, "I don't think there would be any use trying to deny that there's a good deal of truth in it."

"Why do you say 'partly true?'" I asked; "What has the Exchange ever done for the protection of investors that it wasn't forced to do?"

"Well," he said, "I could show you old yellowed letters in our files from the period of the Civil War, in which the Exchange wrote to corporations whose stocks were traded here and said, 'Will you please send us a financial statement?'—and then the letters come back saying 'This corporation doesn't issue financial statements.'

"But the Exchange itself changed all that long before the SEC was more than a glare in Mr. Pecora's eye.

"Full disclosure," he continued, "was the principle of the Securities Act of 1933, but the Exchange had long before been tightening the net around those corporations which tried to retain listing on the Exchange without giving full disclosure.

Reform From Within

"First we required annual reports, then we required interim reports, then we began raising the information standards for those reports. Our requirements are now higher than any ever required by the SEC. Why, back in 1932 when everybody else was preoccupied with Chrysler at 7¾ and Steel at 21⅞, the staff of our Committee on Stock Listing initiated a prolonged series of conferences and discussions with the American Institute of Accounting as a result of which the general level of auditing standards for regular corporation reports has been substantially raised. And they're still working at it. We thought that up ourselves."

"That's fine," I said. "You're way ahead of my shorthand . . . But—that's fine about what the Exchange requires of the corporations with stock listed, but how about what it requires of its own members?" Washington seems to think a customer ought to keep his hand on his pocketbook every time he walks into a brokerage office."

"Well," he said slowly, "you know in the first place that the solvency record of members of the New York Stock Exchange in the last 20 years has been much better than that of the banks. Second—and again I say long before we had federal regulation,—the Stock Exchange was a leading sponsor of the creation of the New York Better Business Bureau. One of the chief functions of that bureau was the wiping out of bucket-shops, and the Exchange's part in its making I still think is one of the best things the Exchange ever did. And that was long ago."

Exchange's Own Program

"Much of what we've done recently, of course, you could put down entirely to the pressure of public opinion or of Washington. That's all in the point of view. But we've done plenty. We've increased the requirements for brokers' capital. We've extended our rules so that we can discipline members of brokerage firms who aren't personally members of the Exchange.

"We began way back in 1921 requiring every broker doing a margin business with the public to make regular reports on his financial condition to us, and we've been tightening up these requirements right down to the present time, until a member of the New York Stock Exchange, so far as his finances and business conduct are concerned, just about lives in a goldfish bowl.

"You mean like the new program of surprise audits?"

"That's just the last of a series. Just before the Whitney affair broke we had begun to extend our questionnaire and audit practice to firms not carrying margin accounts. Our auditors now go over every firm's books with a fine tooth comb once a year and make spot audits four times a year. We spend about $250,000 a year just checking on our members.

"And of course you know we now make our members give their customers a financial statement on demand."

"Then," he continued, "I suppose you know about the work we've done in order to enable corporations to get their proxies in without lowering their quorum requirements?"

"Now we're over on the financial page," I said; "that's too technical for the front page and it's already been on the financial page. Thank you for your time, and I think I've got a story already, anyway."

"O. K.," said Mr. Martin, "Got enough?"

"Of course," he added, "if you realy want to know everything about the Exchange, we have a college here that will teach you—the Stock Exchange Institute, 600 students. That's just another thing the Stock Exchange thought up all by itself."

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Insurance Rate Making Base Is Now Outmoded, TNEC Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Whatever folks say about the turmoil of modern day life, the fact is statistically proved that people live longer today than they did back in 1860, a fact which—curiously enough—is of key importance to the profit of a business with assets of $30 billions.

For the TNEC has brought out that the life insurance companies are still using a life expectancy table for basing their premium charges against the public on actuarial figures that were taken 40, 50, 60 or even more years back, when life expectancy wasn't what it is for the modern man or woman of today.

Advantage to Companies

Long life of the insured is an advantage to the life insurance companies, John H. Stevenson, President of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company told the TNEC yesterday, so the companies still use the outworn table when the insured pays premiums year after year. But the situation is just the reverse when the companies sell annuities, for there long life may be a liability on the companies who must pay out money after a certain period instead of taking it in.

And so the life insurance companies, Mr. Stevenson testified, have set up a modern set of actuarial tables to cover annuities—an up-to-date set, that takes into account the longer life span of the modern man and woman, and makes him pay the difference when he buys an annuity. Even so, most of the big companies lost money on annuities over the past 10 years. People have a habit of living longer when they have an annuity, it appears.

"The mortality losses in annuities is because they live longer than they probably should according to the tables," explained Mr. Stevenson.

"In other words from the point of view of the insurance man," said Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney, "the longer they live the worse it is."

Witness agreed.

"When was the mortality table prepared that the life insurance companies generally use?"

"The American experience table was prepared at least 60 years ago, maybe longer."

"Is that still the basis?"

"That is still the basis."

Life Expectancy Greater

"The expectancy of life is much greater now than it was when that table was prepared, is it not?"

"Yes sir."

"It no longer accurately represents the conditions as they exist today?"

"That is right."

"Now why should not that table be modified to harmonize with present-day conditions?"

Mr. Stevenson argued that it made little difference, because what the premium-payer paid into the company in higher premiums he would get back again in extra dividends as a share-holder in a mutual company.

"But with a higher premium doesn't the agent get a higher initial commission?" asked Gerhard A. Gesell, TNEC special counsel.

"There would be a small increase."

"But it is a higher commission?"

"Yes, it is a higher commission."

"And it is also true, is it not, that in the case of policyholders who lapse, in other words who drop out of the company before they have any opportunity to participate in dividends, they have had to pay more for their assurance than otherwise?"

"That is correct."

"The agent would make more money that way, and the company can make more money because of these lapses," said Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. "Are these the sole reasons you maintain the table?"

"I can't give you any reasons beyond what I have indicated," said Mr. Stevenson.

Earlier testimony shows that gains from surrenders, lapses and other changes in policies for the 26 big life insurance companies from 1929 through 1938 was $751,000,000. The amount of life insurance now in force, written almost wholly on the actuarial rates of 60 years ago, is $110 billions.

Annuity Tables Different

"Now," resumed Mr. O'Mahoney, "do you use the same table of mortality in your annuity business as you do in your life insurance business?"

"No, there is a different table that is used for that," said Mr. Stevenson.

"What is the table?"

"Special annuitants' table."

"And what is that based on?"

"Experience from all sources that could be collected."

"In other words, for the business of life insurance you use the 60-year-old table but for the business of annuities you use the modern table?"

"Yes."

"With respect to life insurance you use the old table because the sooner they pass on the more profit for the insurer, but with respect to the annuities, the longer they live, the greater the loss for the insurer. Is that correct?"

"Yes, sir."

Observers recalled testimony of Judd Dewey, deputy insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, Oct. 20, 1937, that insurance companies made more than $1,000,000,000 profit in the preceding three years by using mortality tables computed between 1845 and 1860.

Courts in New York have frequently criticized the practice but have been unable to change the practice which is now being subjected to the first large-scale Federal inquiry.

Life insurance executives argue, however, that in mutual companies the big profits are passed back to policyholders in dividends. Yesterday Mr. Stevenson recalled also "that the Laws of many states including Pennsylvania, still require the use of the older table."

Bank Clearings Still Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Check clearings during the week ended February 7 increased a little from the preceding week but again dropped below a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,389,804,000 represented a decline of 1.2 per cent from $5,453,643,000 in the comparable 1939 week but was $377,209,000 more than the preceding week.

Another decline at New York, fifth in a row, was largely responsible for the decrease from last year, bankers said.

The total at New York was $3,234,785,000, or 7.6 per cent less than $3,499,714,000 a year ago. Clearances at outside cities amounted to $2,155,019,000 and were 10.3 per cent more than $1,953,929,000 for the comparable 1939 week.

Except for a drop of 6.5 per cent at New Orleans, all cities outside New York gained over last year. Included were:

Detroit 29.7 per cent, Cleveland 22, Buffalo 21.9, Minneapolis 20.7, Seattle 18.9, Dallas 15.6, Atlanta 12.9, Louisville 11.6.

Chicago volume of $297,800,000 was 9.1 per cent above $272,300,000 in 1939.

Bank Loans Expand $19,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $19,000,000 to a total of $4,314,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 7.

Principal increases were $11,000,000 in the Chicago and $6,000,000 in the San Francisco districts. In the preceding week, banks in the 101 cities reduced similar loans by $21,000,000.

Your Income Tax

No. 12

Deductions for Business Expenses

Deductions for business expenses form a large item in the return of many taxpayers and must have certain qualities to be allowed. Such deduction must be for an expenditure in connection with the maintenance and operation of the taxpayer's business or business properties; it must be an ordinary expense and it must be a necessary expense. In insisting upon the latter qualifications, the Bureau of Internal Revenue is upheld by the Board of Tax Appeals and the courts. Ordinary and necessary expenses are only those which are usual and essential in the case of similar taxpayers, "and do not include extraordinary and nonessential expenses."

Typical business expenses of a mercantile establishment are amounts paid for advertising, hire of clerks and other employees, rent, light, heat, water, stationery, stamps, telephone, property insurance, and delivery expenses.

The expenses of a manufacturing business include labor, supplies, repairs, light and heat, power, selling cost, administration, and other similar charges.

The farmer may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the production, harvesting, and marketing of crops, including labor, cost of seed and fertilizer used, cost of minor repairs to farm buildings (other than his dwelling), and small tools used up in the course of a year or two. A taxpayer conducting more than one business may claim the business deductions of each.

New Investment Firm Is Opened in Phila., N. Y.

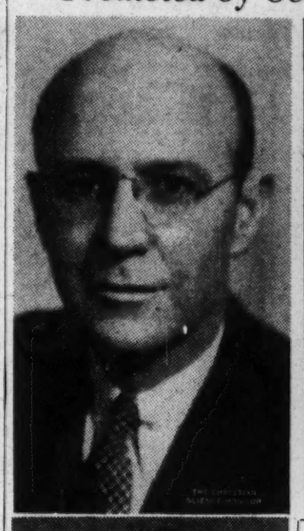
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

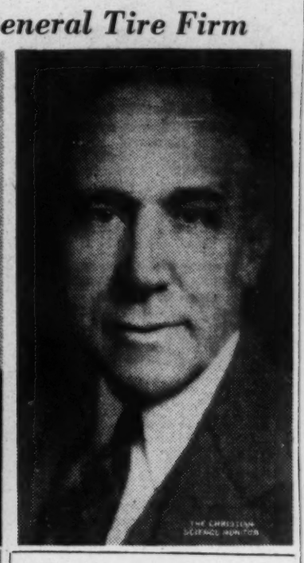
NEW YORK — Announcement has been made of the formation of an investment firm under the name of Rambo, Keen, Close & Kerner, Inc., with offices in Philadelphia at 1518 Locust Street and in New York at 50 Broadway. All of the officers and department heads of the new firm have been actively engaged in the investment securities business for a number of years.

The firm will carry on an investment business in obligations of the United States Government, States, and Municipalities, and in securities of railroad, public utility, and industrial corporations.

The president of the firm is Joseph B. Keen.

Promoted by General Tire Firm





The General Tire & Rubber Co. has named three new Vice-Presidents: Top left: L. A. McQueen, Vice-President in Charge of Sales. Top right: S. S. Poor, Vice-President in Charge of Retail Merchandising. Below: T. Spencer Shore, who has been Treasurer of the company, named Vice-President and Treasurer. He was also elected a director of the company to fill a vacancy on the board.

Broker-Promoter Hecht Is Arrested

NEW YORK (AP)—A grand larceny indictment that had been dormant for five years was used to effect the arrest of broker-promoter Rudolf Hecht—two days after it became known he had filed a $1,000,000 suit in connection with a multi-million dollar government loan to China.

The District Attorney's office reported the indictment was one of six returned in 1935 which accused the then president of the brokerage firm of Hecht-Hance and Company of the theft of approximately $8,000 from customers who allegedly had purchased German marks and securities.

Sun Life Reports Assets, Earnings At All-Time Highs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Out of a total of $90,000,000 paid in benefits in 1939, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada paid nearly $30,000,000 to United States policyholders, Arthur B. Wood, President, reported at the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the company held here. Total benefits paid by the company since the first policy was issued in 1871 amount to $1,295,000,000.

Assets of the company were shown to have increased by $39,000,000 during 1939, reaching an all-time high of $914,000,000.

The normal earnings of the company for the year were slightly more than $24,000,000, the highest in the history of the Sun Life. Death and disability payments during the year exceeded $26,500,000, annuity and matured endowments came to $31,000,000, while $14,000,000 were disbursed in dividends paid to policyholders. Altogether, $65,000,000 were paid out during the year to living policyholders.

The Sun Life of Canada has now over 1,000,000 policyholders. The company does not operate in any country of continental Europe.

Annuity payments were distributed to over 18,000 annuitants, more than 9,000 of whom were over 70 years of age. During the year Mr. Wood continued, the company acquired over 53,000 new policyholders, and about 22,000 of the old policyholders increased their assurance by taking out additional policies. Approximately 313,000 employees of industrial organizations and business houses are protected by Sun Life group policies.

The surplus and contingency reserve stood at $30,000,000. Surplus earnings showed an increase over 1938 and amounted to $24,000,000.

The total amount of life assurance now on the books has reached $2,938,000,000. New business, $194,000,000 was placed on the books during the past year, an increase over 1938.

Britain in '39 Is Again Best U. S. Customer

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Kingdom again was the best customer of the United States in 1939.

The Commerce Department, in a geographical analysis of last year's foreign trade, said that the United Kingdom's $505,227,000 purchases from the United States, although slightly smaller than in 1938, led all other countries. Canada as usual, was second with $493,450,000, Japan third with $231,405,000, France fourth with $181,825,000 and the Philippine Islands fifth with $100,018,000.

Canada again was the leading importer to the United States, shipping in products totaling $340,066,000. The next four sources of imports were: Japan, $161,196,000: United Kingdom, $149,669,000: British Malaya, $148,965,000: and the Philippine Islands, $91,727,000.

Towards the end of the year, foreign trade was affected by the war, cutting off exports to Germany, increasing airplane shipments to France, and generally boosting sales to Canada, Latin America and Asia.

Exports this year and last year by geographical divisions and principal countries were:

	1938	1939
Total	$3,094,440,000	$3,177,344,000
North America	739,994,000	808,552,000
Canada	467,767,000	493,450,000
Mexico	62,018,000	83,177,000
South America	293,114,000	329,386,000
Europe	1,325,943,000	1,285,994,000
Belgium	76,942,000	64,567,000
France	133,872,000	181,825,000
Germany	107,130,000	47,374,000
Netherlands	96,732,000	98,809,000
United Kingdom	520,878,000	505,227,000
Russia	69,691,000	56,638,000
Italy	58,292,000	58,864,000
Asia	816,777,000	560,796,000
Philippines	86,464,000	100,018,000
China	34,719,000	35,869,000
Japan	239,662,000	231,405,000
Oceania	94,662,000	79,505,000
Africa	118,350,000	115,110,000
Imports were:		
Total	$1,960,428,000	$2,318,258,000
North America	490,226,000	580,874,000
Canada	260,172,000	340,066,000
Mexico	49,030,000	56,319,000
South America	262,613,000	317,285,000
Europe	567,226,000	617,329,000
Belgium	41,694,000	63,296,000
France	54,009,000	62,375,000
Germany	64,550,000	52,447,000
Netherlands	31,448,000	28,930,000
United Kingdom	118,240,000	149,669,000
Russia	24,034,000	25,023,000
Italy	41,241,000	39,921,000
Asia	569,503,000	699,447,000
Philippines	94,244,000	91,927,000
China	47,189,000	61,700,000
Japan	126,762,000	161,196,000
Oceania	16,189,000	26,705,000
Africa	54,671,000	76,638,000

Power Output Off In Feb. 10 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output dropped to 2,522,514,000 kilowatthours during the week ended February 10 from 2,541,358,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest production represented a loss of .7 of 1 per cent from the week before but was 11.7 per cent more than 2,268,387,000 kilomatthours in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 8, Middle Atlantic 8.3, Central Industrial 15.3, West Central 12.4, Southern States 13.1, Rocky Mountain 16.5, Pacific Coast 4.7.

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$225,000,000 Crop Parity Funds Ready

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department will begin distributing $225,000,000 in parity payments within a few weeks among producers of wheat, cotton, corn and rice who co-operate with its efforts to reduce surpluses and boost prices.

This money, appropriated last year, will be divided among the crops as follows: Cotton, $96,000,000; corn, $48,600,000; wheat, $57,100,000, and rice, $300,000. Some $23,000,000 will be used for 1939 payments and administrative expenses.

First checks will go to winter wheat producers. This crop already has been planted and officials have virtually completed checking whether growers have planted within their allotments. Checks to other farmers must wait until after the spring planting season.

The $225,000,000 parity payments would supplement $498,650,000 for soil conservation payments and $47,975,000 for sugar payments recommended by President Roosevelt. Provision for these payments is made in the Agriculture Department appropriation bill approved by the House and now pending in the Senate.

The parity payments will be apportioned at these rates: Cotton, 1.55 cents a pound; corn, 5 cents a bushel; wheat, 10 cents a bushel, and rice, 1.7 cents a hundredweight. The soil conservation rates have been set at 1.6 cents a pound for cotton, 10 cents a bushel for corn, 9 cents a bushel for wheat, and 6.5 cents a hundredweight for rice.

Last year the department distributed $212,000,000 in parity payments and approximately $500,000,000 in soil conservation payments.

Parity payments will not be available to producers of tobacco since the estimated 1939 season average price of this crop was above 75 per cent of parity—the price goal of the farm programs.

John Hancock Life Reports Insurance At New High in '39

The amount of insurance in force in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston increased $175,121,057 in 1939, which was more than double the increase for the previous year, President Guy W. Cox, told policyholders of the company at their annual meeting. This brought the total insurance in force to the sum of $4,350,678,256, the highest amount in the company's history.

Payments to policyholders in 1939 amounted to $95,678,234, or $317,868 per business day.

Dividends for 1940 will continue at the rate adopted in 1937 and maintained through 1938 and 1939. The amount set aside for this purpose is $20,643,391, an increase of $1,076,119 over 1939.

"In view of the general fall in the interest rate on safe investments," remarked President Cox, "this announcement must afford our policyholders some measure of satisfaction."

A gain of 6.65 per cent was shown in admitted assets, which amounted at the close of 1939 to $981,719,965.

Surplus resources, which include a contingency reserve of $25,000,000, amount to $87,961,337, which is 9.84 per cent of liabilities.

Treasury to Redeem 3⅜s on June 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Secretary Henry Morgenthau has announced that the outstanding 3⅜ per cent Treasury bonds of 1940-43, totaling about $353,000,000, have been called for redemption on June 15, 1940.

Mr. Morgenthau indicated that prior to the redemption date holders of these bonds might be offered the privilege of exchanging them for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon Feb. 14

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.95½	$3.97⅛	$8.2397
Cables	3.95¾	3.97¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0224⅝	.0225	†
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5313	.5318	§
Sweden—krona	.2382	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finmark	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1940x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0370x	.0370x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0053x	.0063x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso *‡	.2340	.2340	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
ChilePeso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1850	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3024	.3024	.6180
Java—florin	.5363	.5362	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2470	.2462	*
Shanghai—dol	.0725	.0725	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4650	.4680	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar		.8662	.8687
Mexico			
Mexico—peso		.1675x	.1675x‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Re[illegible] on of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡[illegible] market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Aviation Outlook

NEW YORK—Even should there be a cessation of the war, the aviation industry is assured of profitable operations for some time to come, since provisions have been placed in foreign contracts safeguarding American manufacturers against losses, according to a descriptive circular issued by the New York Stock Exchange firm of J. S. Bache & Co. and entitled "Aviation—A Major War Industry."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	3⅜s 43-41 Mch	104.3	104.1	104.3
3	3⅜s 47-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
14	4¼s 52-47	120.3	120.1	120.1
1	2s 50-48 reg	103.7	103.7	103.7
56	2½s 53-49	105.12	105.12	105.12
4	2¾s 54-51	107.8	107.8	107.8
12	2⅞s 60-55	107.24	107.22	107.22
2	2¾s 65-60	106.12	106.12	106.12
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
2	3s 49-44	108.1	108.1	108.1
	Home Owners Loan			
1	3s 52-44	107.20	107.20	107.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany cv 5s '44	78¾	78¾	78¾
21	Alleghany 5s '50 st	43¼	43	43
8	Allegh Val 4s '42	106¼	106	106
10	Alleg & West 4s '98	62	62	62
5	Allied Strs 4½s '51	96½	96½	96½
14	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110⅞	110⅝	110¾
2	Am&For P 5s 2030	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
3	Am I G Chem 5½s '49	103⅞	103¾	103¾
21	Am T&T 5½s '43	108⅝	108½	108⅝
11	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Am T&T 3¼s '61	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
2	Am WW&E 6s '75	108	107⅞	108
13	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107¼	107	107
2	Arm Del 4s '57	101	101	101
12	Arm Del 4s '55	101¼	101	101
10	AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106	106
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	103	103	103
5	AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	109½	109½	109½
2	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	108⅛	108	108
5	A C Line 1st 4s '52	76	76	76
3	A C Line 4½s '64	56½	56¼	55¼
3	A C Line 5s '45	74	74	74
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1	Atl & Dan 2nd 4s '48	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
4	Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	70	70	70
4	Atl Refin 3s '53	106½	106½	106½
16	B&O rfg 6s '95	30	29¾	29¾
7	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	30	29⅞	29⅞
6	B&O 1st 5s '48	68⅜	68	68
4	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	68	68	68
4	B&O rfg 5s '95	27	27	27
5	B&O rfg 5s '85 ct	27	27	27
6	B&O 5s '96 F	27	27	27
8	B&O 5s '96 F ct	27	27	27
3	B&O 5s 2000D	27	26¾	26¾
3	B&O cv 4½s '60	15½	15¼	15¼
5	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15	15	15
2	B&O 1st 4s '48	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
3	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1	Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	63½	63½	63½
3	Bell TPa 5s '60C	132¾	132¾	132¾
6	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105	105	105
41	Beth Stl 3½s '52	109	108½	108½
2	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101½	101½	101½
6	Bost&Me 5s '67	45	44¾	44¾
3	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	44½	44½	44½
3	Bost&Me 5s '55	45¼	45	45
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	82	82	82
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
109	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	94¼	93¾	94
106	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	87½	86¾	87⅛
6	Bkly QnC&Sbcn 5s '41	52	51⅞	52
1	Bkly Qn C&Sbcn5s'41	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Bkly Qn&Sb1st5s '41ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
10	Bkly UnEl1st5s '50	94½	94	94¼
4	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	92	92	92
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112½	112⅛	112½
20	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97	96⅛	97
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	39	39	39
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	38½	38½	38½
2	Busch Term 5s '55	42	41⅝	42
2	Bush Term 4s '52	68½	68¼	68¼
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	101½	101½	101½
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99½	99½	99½
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3	Can Pac 5s '54	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	85	85	85
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
17	Can Pac 4s perp	65⅝	65	65
2	Carriers&Gen 5s '50	97¼	97	97¼
2	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	89	89	89
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	2½	2½	2½
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
15	Cen Pac 5s '60	49½	49	49
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67	67	67
6	Cen R R N J 5s '87	17⅛	17	17
3	Certain-td 5½s '48	79½	79	79
3	C&O 4½s '92	124¼	124¼	124¼
2	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
10	C&O rfg 3½s '63F	105	105	105
2	Chi&Alton 3s '49	15¼	15¼	15¼
6	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	87⅛	87	87⅛
15	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99	99	99
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94¾	94¾	94¾
5	Chi & Ill 5s '51 ct	17	16¾	16¾
11	Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	25½	26½
9	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6¾	6½	6⅝
12	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	17	16⅞	17
7	Chi & NW2¾s 87	16½	16½	16½
2	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3⅛	3	3⅛
3	Chi & NW gm 4½s 87	15½	15½	15½
5	Chi-& NW 4s 87	15⅜	15¼	15¼
3	CRI & P 4½s 52A	7	6⅞	7
50	C R I & P 4s 88	15	14⅞	14⅞
3	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	6¼	6	6¼
1	CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108⅛	108⅛
3	Childs Co 5s 43	53	52⅞	53
10	CCC&StL 4½s 77	52¾	52½	52¾
4	CCC&StL gen 4s 92	64¾	64¾	64¾
7	Clev Elec Ill 3⅜s 65	109	109	109
5	ClevUn-Ter 5s 73	78½	78½	78½
3	ClevUnTerm 4½s77C	73	73	73
28	Col & So 4½s 80	30¼	29¼	29¼
7	Columbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104½	104½
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
66	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	128¾	128⅝	128⅝
4	Con Edis 3¼s 46	106½	106½	106½
4	Con Edis 3¼s 48	107¾	107⅛	107¾
3	Con Edis 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
3	Con Edis 3½s 56	106½	106½	106½
6	Consum Pow 3¼s'65	109	109	109
11	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107¼	107⅛	107¼
1	Container 5s '43	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Crane Co 3½s '51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9	Crown Cork 4¼s '48	103	103	103
12	Crucible Stl 4¼s '48	103¼	103	103
6	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
13	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60⅛	59¾	60
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	107
8	Duquesne 3½s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109½	109¼	109¼
33	Erie rfg 5s '67	15	14½	14¾
10	Erie rfg 5s '75	14¾	14½	14½
7	Erie 1st 4s '96	55½	55⅛	55⅛
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	23⅛	23	23
4	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	50	50	50
1	Gen MotAccept3¼s 51	106	106	106
6	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70	70	70
13	Goodrich 4¼s'56	104½	104⅜	104½
9	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98	97½	97½
1	Gt Nor 5s'73	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	82½	82½	82½
19	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	82	82	82
16	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	102¼	101¾	101¾
3	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	91¾	91¾	91¾
8	Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	61	61	61
7	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	32¾	32½	32½
1	Huds Co Gas 5s'49	126¼	126¼	126¼
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	47⅞	47½	47½
8	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15	14⅞	14⅞
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	111	111	111
1	Ill Cen 4s'53	45½	45½	45½
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	47	47	47
2	Ill Cen 4¾s'6 6	44¾	44¾	44¾
9	ICC&StL&NO 5s'63 A	49¾	49¼	49¼
8	ICC&StL&NO 4½s'63	46½	46½	46½
3	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	102½	102½	102½
1	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107	107	107
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	72½	72½	72½
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	76	76	76
12	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	76⅛	76	76
1	Intrb R Tr rfg 5s'66 rg	75¼	75¼	75¼
5	Interlake Iron cv 4'47	85	85	85
9	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	73⅛	72½	72½
14	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	72½	71	71
10	Int Paper 6s'55	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Int Paper 5s'47	102¾	102¾	102¾
9	Int T&T 4½s'52	40⅞	40½	40⅞
10	Int T&T 5s'55	44⅜	44	44
12	Jones&LaughSt 4¼'61	94	94	94
2	K C South 5s'50	68¾	68¾	68¾
1	K C Term 4s'60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
25	Kings Co Elev 4s 49	94½	94¼	94½
15	Kings Co Elev 4s 49 ct	91	91	91
1	Kings Co Lt 6½s 54	107¾	107¾	107¾
13	Koppers Co 4s 51	105¾	105½	105¾
11	Lac Gas 5½s 53	49¼	48½	48½
1	Lac Gas 5s 39	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 54	29	29	29
13	Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	27½	27½	27½
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19	19	19
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	15⅞	15½	15½
5	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19	19	19
9	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅞	15	15
5	Ligget&M 5s 51	128¾	128¾	128¾
5	Loews 3½s 46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3	Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	89⅞	89¼	89⅞
2	Louisia&Ark 5s 69	85	85	85
9	Lou&N 4½s 2003	91⅞	91⅝	91¾
3	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	78½	78½	78½
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90	81	81	81
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81	81	81
5	Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜
2	MCcrory Strs 5s '51	107⅛	107	107
1	Mead Corp 6s '45	105	105	105
16	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103	103	103
8	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6	6⅞	6
8	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6	6	6
14	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16¼	16¼	16¼
11	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	28	27¾	27¾
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	14	14	14
15	Mo Pac 5s '77F	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
3	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17¼	17¼	17¼
5	Mo Pac 5s '80H	17¼	17¼	17¼
12	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¼	17¼	17¼
15	Mob&Oh 5s '38	37	36½	36½
13	Mob&O 4½s '77	31¼	30⅞	30⅞
7	MonWPaPbSv4½s '60	110½	110½	110½
3	MonWPaPbSv 6s'65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
35	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	99⅞	100
10	Montreal Tr 5s '41	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	Mor & Essex 5s '55	41½	41½	41½
8	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
15	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	45¼	45¼	45¼
18	Nassau El 4s '51	57	57	57
15	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	49	48¼	49
22	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Nat Distil 3½s '49	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Natl Steel 3s '65	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	New Eng T&T 5s '52	125¾	125¾	125¾
5	NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	ND PuSv5s'56A	104	104	104
5	NO Pub Sv 5s '55B	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	NO Tex & M 4½s56	32	32	32
5	NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅛	59	59
33	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅝	52¾	53
7	NYC cn 4s '98	59⅛	59⅜	59⅜
9	NYC 3¾s '46	77¾	77¾	77¾
8	NYC cv 3½s '52	59	58½	59
6	NYC & HR 4s '42	87¾	87½	87¾
7	NYC&HR 3½s '97	79	79	79
1	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	66¼	66¼	66¼
23	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	56⅛	55¼	55¼
2	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105	105
2	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
14	NYN&HH cv 6s '48	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
6	NY Steam3½s63	105½	105½	105½
6	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	14	14	14
1	NY S&W Term5s43	50	50	50
6	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	Niagara Falls P 3½s'66	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
2	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
4	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Norf & W 4s '96	125	125	125
3	Nor Am Co 4s '59	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
13	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106	106	106
44	Nor Pac 6s 2047	56⅛	55¾	55¾
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	48	48	48
4	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48½	48½	48½
5	Nor Pac 4½s '2047	45	44½	44½
11	Nor Pac 4s '97	65¾	65⅝	65¾
11	Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	41	41¼
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
2	Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108	108	108
2	Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	76¾	76¾	76¾
4	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
1	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112¼	112½
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Panhandle ELP 4s '52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	50	50	50
16	Pen Co 4s '63	104¼	104	104⅛
12	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	96½	96	96½
3	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107½	107½	107½
8	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	118	118
21	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
32	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86½	86	86½
6	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
12	Pen RR 3¾s '70	90	89⅝	89⅝
6	Pen RR 3¼s '52	84⅛	84	84
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	115½	115½	115½
2	Peoria&E 1st 4s 40	65	65	65
4	Peoria&E inc 4s 90	7	6¾	7
17	Phelph Dodge 3½s 52	111	110¾	111¾
1	Phil Bal&W 4½s 77C	108½	108½	108½
7	Phila Co 5s 67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6	Phil Elec 3½s 67	110	110	110
10	Ph Read C&I cv6s49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	12	12	12
5	Philippine Ry 4s 37	6⅛	6	6
11	Phillips Pet 3s 48	112	112	112
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s60C	44	44	44
8	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	74½	74¼	74¼
2	Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
15	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	22⅛	21¾	22⅛
2	Radio Keith 6s 41	64½	64½	64½
3	Readg 4½s 97 A	72	72	72
10	Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	100¼	100	100¼
17	Republic Steel 4½s61	94	93⅝	93¾
3	Repub Steel 4½s56	95¼	95	95¼
1	Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Richfield Oil 4s 52	107½	107¼	107¼
2	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5	St J&G Isl 4s 47	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1	StLIM&S 4sR&G 33	61	61	61
35	St L S F 5s '50 B	13	13	13
6	St L S F 5s B '50 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	St L S F 4½s '78 ct st	10½	10½	10½
19	St L S F 4s '50 A	11½	11⅜	11½
6	St L SW 1st 4s '89	57¼	57	57
2	SA&A Pass 4s '43	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1	Schulco 6½s '46 B st	37	37	37
5	Sea A L aj 5s '49	1⅝	1½	1½
14	Shell Un 2½s '54	96½	96¼	96¼
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	28	28	28
7	Simmons cv 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
4	Skelly Oil 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	So Bell T&T 3s '79	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	107⅛	107	107⅛
2	Sou Pac 4½s '68	47	47	47
8	Sou Pac 4½s '81	46¼	46	46
25	So Pac 4½s '69	46½	46	46
6	So Pac rfg 4s '55	59	58¾	59
9	So Pac clt 4s '49	45⅛	45	45
1	So Pac 3¾s '46	53¾	53¾	53¾
12	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48½	48	48½
10	South Ry 6½s '56	81⅝	81	81½
7	South Ry gen 6s '56	77⅛	77	77
24	South Ry gen 4s '56	58	57½	57¾
8	S W Gas & El 4s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Spokane Int 5s '55	19	19	19
9	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106¼	106	106
70	Studebaker cv 6s '45	112	109¼	111¾
1	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6	TRR A St L 4s '53	107½	107½	107½
23	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106½	105⅞	105⅞
2	Tex Corp 3s '59	105½	105½	105½
5	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	69½	69½	69½
9	Tex & Pac 5s '80D	68½	68⅛	68½
217	Third Ave aj 5s '60	17⅞	17½	17¾
39	Third Ave 4s '60	55	54½	54¾
5	TideWatAssoO3½s52	107	107	107
2	T St L&W 4s '50	65½	65½	65½
12	Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
1	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115¾	115¾	115¾
20	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¾	114⅝	114⅝
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107½	107½	107½
1	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108	108	108
2	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	61¾	61¾	61¾
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	78¾	78⅜	78⅜
4	US Steel 3¼s '48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Utah P&L 5s '44	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1	Vanadium 5s '41	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108½	108¼	108½
17	Wabash 1st 5s '39	45½	45	45½
1	Wabash 5s '80D	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Wabash 5s '76B	8	8	8
3	Wabash 4s '54	23	23	23
4	Wab Det & Chi 5s '41	47	47	47
4	Warner Bros 6s '48	86½	86½	86½
4	Wash Term 3½s '45	108	107½	108
1	West Shore 4s 2361	49	49	49
19	Westn Md 5½s '77A	89¾	89⅞	89⅞
5	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5	Western Un 5s'51	69¼	68¾	69¼
6	Wilson & Co 4s'55	105	105	105
2	Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	99	98¾	98¾
6	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'47	99¾	99½	99½
10	Wis Cen 4s'49	17	17	17
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
6	Youngst S&T 4s'61	106	105¾	105¾
11	Young S&T cv 4s'48	107½	107⅛	107½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
14	Antioquia 7s'45 A	14	15½	15½
6	Antioquia 7s'45 B	15½	15½	15½
2	Antioquia 7s'45 C	15½	15½	15½
1	Antioquia 7s'45 D	15½	15½	15½
39	Argentine 4s'72 Feb	83¾	83⅝	83¾
11	Argentine 4s'72 Ap	84½	84¼	84½
15	Argentine 4½s'48	95½	95⅜	95½
2	Argentine 4½s'71	91½	91½	91½
4	Australia 5s'55	88	88	88
7	Australia 5s'67	86¾	86¾	86¾
22	Australia 4½s'56	81	81	81
37	Brazil 8s'41	22½	22	22
22	Brazil 6½s'26-57	17¾	17⅛	17¼
7	Brazil 6½s'27-57	17¾	17⅛	17¼
6	Brazil 6½s '27-57	17¾	17¼	17¼
30	Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	17¾	17½	17¾
24	Buen A 4¾s'77	63	62½	63
4	Buen A 4½s Apg '76	61	61	61
10	Canada 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Canada 4s '60	97	96⅞	96⅞
4	Canada 3s '67	85	84⅞	84⅞
1	Canada 2½s '45	94	94	94
4	Chile 7s '42 asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Chile 6s '60	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
7	Chile 6s '60 asd	12¾	12⅝	12¾
2	Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	12½	12½	12½
1	Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	12½	12½	12½
3	Chile 6s '62 asd	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
10	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	33¼	33	33¼
52	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	33¼	33	33
1	Copenhag 4½s '53	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
11	Cuba 5½s '53	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4	Cuba 5½s '45	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
12	Cuba 4½s '77	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
4	Denmark 6s '42	64	63⅝	[illegible]
1	Denmark 5½s '55	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1	Denmark 4½s '62	42	42	42
1	Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	70¾	70¾	70¾
9	Estonia Rep 7s '67	53¼	53⅛	53¼
4	Finland 6s '45	50	50	50
1	French 7½s '41	104	104	104
3	Ger Gov 5½s '65	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1	Helsingfors 6½s '60	30	30	30
1	Hungary 4½s '79 ext	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1	Italy Pub Util 7s '52	51	51	51
4	Italy 7s 1951	71¼	71¼	71¼
6	Japan 6½s '54	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
3	Japan 5½s '65	60¾	60½	60¾
1	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1	Mendoza 4s '54	77	77	77
5	Milan City 6½s '52	49½	49½	49½
2	Minas Ger 6½s '58	10½	10½	10½
4	Minas Ger 6½s '59	10½	10¼	10¼
6	N Sou Wales 5s '57	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Norway 6s '43	92¾	92¾	92¾
11	Norway 4½s '56	76½	75¾	75¾
19	Norway 4¼s '65	72	71½	71½
13	Norway 4s '63	71	70	70
5	Orient Dev 6s '53	56½	56½	56½
2	Panama 5s '63A st asd	71¼	71¼	71¼
1	Pernambuco 7s '47	8½	8½	8½
2	Peru 7s '59	10¾	10¾	10¾
8	Peru 1st 6s 60	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
5	Prussia 6½s 51	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Queensld 6s 47	97½	97½	97½
5	Rio de Jan 8s 46	10	9¾	9¾
4	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	9¼	9	9
3	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
4	Sao Paul City 8s 52	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
19	Sao-Paulo St 8s 50	12½	12¼	12½
7	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	9¾	9½	9½
2	Sydney 5½s 55	86	85½	86
1	Taiwan El P 5½s 71	58¼	58¼	58¼
3	Tokyo City 5½s 61	55½	55½	55½
2	Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	58¾	58½	58¾
13	Urug aj 3¾s 4½s79	51½	51½	51½
9	Urug 3⅞s 78 Dec	50	50	50
18	Urug 4s4¼s4½s78Feb	52	51½	52
9	Yokohama 6s 61	59½	58⅞	59½

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 3,621,000; previous day, 5,913,450; week ago, 5,780,500; year ago, 4,631,000; two years ago, 6,024,300; Jan. 1 to date, 201,268,100; year ago, 220,687,325; two years ago, 243,826,550.

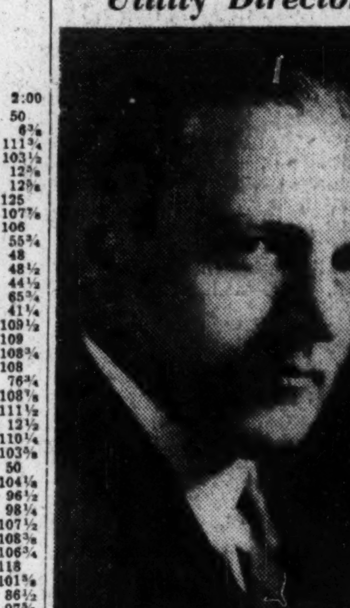
Bank of France

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Feb. 2 showed (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 97,270, increase 2; balances abroad 73, decrease 6; discounted commercial bills—France 4,275, decrease 736; negotiable bills bought in France 6,555, increase 94; advances against securities 3,504, increase 60; 30-day advances against government securities 663, increase 434; temporary advances to state 36,373, increase 700; circulation 154,455, increase 2,717; total credit to current accounts 16,123, decrease 675; ratio of gold to sight liabilities 57.62 per cent compared with 57.71 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Feb. 7 showed (in thousands of Reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,562, increase 129; bills of exchange and checks 11,042,807, decrease 100,070; securities 232,034, decrease 121,516; other assets 1,938,307, decrease 12,159; circulation 11,342,857, decrease 162,335; sight deposits 1,544,410, decrease 83,316. Reserve ratio 0.68 per cent. Bank rate 4 per cent.

Utility Director



Blank & Stoller

Francis J. Brett

Vice-President and Controller of Niagara Hudson Power Corp., has been elected a director of the corporation. Mr. Brett's connection with the utility and its subsidiary companies extends over a period of 32 years.

Heard in Wall Street

The exchange between Thomas Buckner of New York Life and Gerhard Gesell of the SEC on the first day of the renewed TNEC insurance hearings may prove of considerable significance. Gesell pointed out that policy loans constitute 13.2 per cent of NYLIC's assets and 20.75 per cent of its income. Mr. Buckner pointed out that costs on these loans are higher because they are smaller. But he then agreed that the costs run only about 1 per cent.

There has been pressure in New York and talk elsewhere for some time of the allegedly high rate on policy loans. By law the rate in New York was lowered beginning 1939 to 5 per cent, but that applies only on new policies. Lowering of the rate on older policies of course would involve a change in existing contracts. Probably lower rates, however, will be among the ultimate TNEC or SEC recommendations on life insurance, applied either to outstanding policies or to new ones.

Perhaps a little light is shed on the prospect of public ownership of the railroads by the course of the British rail averages recently. They are rising fast; the Financial Times index this week reached 54.1 against 41.8 on Aug. 31. When the war broke out, one of the Washington staccato news services said that the American roads were asleep at the switch, and the other said they were ready. So did the AAR, John Pelley speaking. One of these services has the idea that public ownership is ultimately just about inevitable. The other doesn't think so.

Government crop insurance seems to be destined to grow bigger and shakier. Having taken a licking on its first year in wheat, with another one in sight for the current year, federal crop insurance is being officially discussed for cotton and corn, and now comes Claude Pepper asking for $5,000,000 to finance citrus fruit crop insurance, following the recent severe Florida frost, from which the FSCC refused to bail out the growers.

The whole history of the par collection system of the Federal Reserve Banks is reviewed in the current Bulletin by George B. Vest, Assistant General Counsel, in one of the Bulletin's new by-line articles. H. F.

Nation's 'Real Income' Up Despite Living Cost Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—The "real income" of Mr. and Mrs. American Public was 12 cents greater on the dollar Jan. 1, 1940, than on the same date a year earlier. A flood of dividend payments at the year-end largely was responsible for increasing their cash income 15 cents on the dollar over the same 1939 date, according to a monthly study of what people in the United States get and spend made public by Investors Syndicate.

A rise of three cents on the dollar in living costs over Jan. 1, 1939, however, offset part of this advance in cash income.

Stock Averages

Feb. 14

Div.		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt 1pf	14¾	14¼	14¾	14⅛
8.75	Bos & Albany	85⅝	85	85¼	85⅛
.55a	Bird & Son, Inc	11⅝	11	11	11⅜
8.00	BosEdison	148	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	48⅛
1.60b	Bos Her-Trav	20	19⅝	20	19¼
..	Bos & Me B pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
..	Bos & Me st	2	2	2	2⅛
..	Bos & Me stApf	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	14	14	14	14
8.50a	Bos & Prov	18	18	18	19
..	Copper Range	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
..	Est Gas & Fuel	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
..	Est Gas & F pf	18¾	18	18¾	18⅛
4.50c	Est Gs&F pr pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
..	E Mass St Ry	75c	75c	75c	60c
..	E Mass SR pf B	13	13	13	15¼
..	Eastern SS	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1.00	Emplyrs Group	24	23⅞	24	24
2.50	First Nat Stors	44½	44½	44½	44⅜
1 20a	General Capitl	30¼	30¼	30¼	29¾
..	Maine Cent	8½	8½	8½	8¾
..	Mass Util Assoc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
..	Mergenthaler	15	15	15	15
.50a	Narr2Rac A	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛
6.50a	N E Tel & Tel	131¼	130⅝	131	131¼
..	North Butte	48c	48c	48c	48c
..	O Colonyctfdp	11c	11c	11c	11c
..	Pac Mills	15	14⅞	15	13⅞
.06	Reece Fold M	1½	1½	1½	1½
1.25a	Torrington	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	77⅞	77½	77½	77⅝
1.50	Un Shoe M pf	43½	43½	43½	44

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939; no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1939; includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
600	Aero Sup B (.20g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	Air Assoc (½)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Allied Prod	10¼	10¼	10¼
850	Alum Co Am (6g)	165	163¼	164¼
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	115⅞	115¾	115⅞
250	Alum Ind	8½	8⅜	8⅜
100	Alum Ltd (4¼g)	96½	96	96
100	Am Centrifugal	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	AmCP&LAww (2¾h)	33	33	33
2200	Am Cyan B (.60a)	34⅞	34½	34¾
1100	Am Exp Lines (.65g)	16½	15½	15¾
100	Am Fork&Hoe (.70g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	35⅞	35½	35⅞
50	Am Hard Rub (2½g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Am Lt&T (1.20)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50	Am Mfg (1g)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1200	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
200	Am Republics	6½	6⅜	6⅜
300	Am Seal-Kap (½g)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
400	Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Anch Post F	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Apex Elec Mfg (¼g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Appal El P pf (7)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ark Nat Gas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ark Nat G pf (.60d)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30	Ark P&L pf (7)	97	97	97
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Asso El Ind (.33g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Asso G&El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Atlas Ply	16¾	16½	[illegible]
50	Avery&S pf ww 1½	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
500	Aviation&Tran	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Babcock&Wil	20	20	20
3	Baldwin Loco war	6⅜	6¼	6¼
100	Baldwin Rub ⅛e	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
400	Bath Iron Wks	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Beech Airc	[illegible]	7⅝	7⅝
100	Bell Airc	25	25	25
50	Bickfords pf 2½	38½	38⅜	38½
100	Bliss EW	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
600	Blue Ridge	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Blumenthal S	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Breeze Corp ½g	6½	6½	6½
8300	Brewst Aero 20g	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛
400	Brill A	2½	2½	2½
50	Brillo Mfg A	30¾	30¼	30¼
200	Brillo Mfg .80	12¼	12⅛	12¼
50	Brown Co pf	26	26	26
100	Buckeye PL	40	40	40
400	Buf N&EP pf 1.60	21¾	21¾	21¾
150	Buf N&EP 1pf 5	102	102	102
100	Burry Biscuit	1	1	1
800	Can Col Airw	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
1700	Can Marconi	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Carib Syn	1	1	1
500	Carrier Corp	13¼	13	13¼
50	Castle (AM)	19	19	19
200	Catalin Am (.15g)	3	2⅞	3
50	Celnese ptc pf (7a)	110	110	110
100	Celluloid	5	5	5
25	Celdluloid pf	34	34	34
100	Cen & SW Ut	¼	¼	¼
10	Cen M Pow 7pf (7)	108¾	108¾	108¾
160	CenNYPow pf (5)	103⅜	103	103
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	110½	110½	110½
400	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Chesebrough (4a)	111	111	111
25	Childs pf	23	23	23
800	Cities Service	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
100	Cit Svc pf	56½	56½	56½
20	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf	99	99	99
400	Cleve Tract	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
200	Cohn & Rosen	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Colo Fuel & I war	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Comwlth & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
25	Comm Pw&Lt 1 pf	45	45	45
50	Com P Svc (2.65e)	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
100	Cons Biscuit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1100	Cons Gas Ut	1½	1½	1½
100	Cooper-Bess	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Coop-Bess pr pf (&k)	25½	25	25
200	Copper Range	4½	4½	4½
400	Copperw'd Stl (.20e)	15⅞	15¾	15¾
100	Corroon & Rey	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Cosden Petro	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Creole Pet (½a)	22	21½	22
100	Crocker-Wh El M	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
700	Crown Drug (.05e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Crown Drug pf (1¾)	19	19	19
50	Crystal Oil R pf	8½	8½	8½
200	Davenp Hos (1½g)	19	19	19
100	Dayton Rub (¼e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Decca Records (.20e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Dennison Mfg A	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Dennison Mfg pr pf	18½	18½	18½
100	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1½	1½	1½
100	Det Stl Prod (1½g)	20½	20½	20½
300	Divco Twin Trk (.40g)	8¼	8	8¼
1900	Dubilier Cond (.13g)	1½	1¼	1½
100	Duro-Test	2½	2½	2½
400	East G&F 6 pf	19	18	19
50	East G&Fpfpf (4½d)	46	46	46
100	Easy Wash MB (⅜g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3700	El Bond & Sh	7½	7¼	7¼
600	El Bond&Sh pf	67¼	66¼	66¼
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf	58	58	58
100	Electrol vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Emsco D&Eq	10½	10½	10½
900	Equity Corp	½	½	½
25	Equity Corp$2pf (3)	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Esquire Inc (.60)	4½	4½	4½
100	FairchildAve (.40g)	11½	11½	11½
2500	Fairchild En&Air	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Falstaff Brew	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Fanny Farm (1½a)	23¾	23⅜	23½
200	Fansteel Met	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
900	Fisk Rub	15	14⅝	15
400	Ford M Can A (1)	15¾	15⅝	15¾
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	3	3	3
100	Fruehauf Tra (1)	⅛	⅛	⅛
125	Fuller $3 cv (3)	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
1500	Gen Firepfg (1.20g)	16	15½	16
20	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	85	85	85
300	Gen Tel pf (3)	50½	50⅜	50½
50	Gen T&R pf A (6)	135⅜	105⅜	105⅜
50	Georg Pok $6 pf (6)	101¾	101¾	101¾
300	Glen Ald Coal (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Gt Atl &P nv (3½e)	113⅞	113¾	113⅞
50	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	134	134	134
800	GrumAircS (1.05g)	15¾	15½	15¾
300	Gulf Oil (1)	36¼	36	36
200	Harvard Brew (.05g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Hearn D St pf (¾k)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
300	Hecla Min (.10e)	6½	6¼	6¼
50	Helena Rub A (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
150	Heyden Cham (2a)	73	73	73
50	Hormel & Co (2)	34	34	34
50	Horn & Hard (2)	35	35	35
400	Humble Oil (2½)	60⅝	60½	60½
150	Hygrade Sylv (2g)	40	39¾	40
200	Ill Iowa Pow	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
300	IllIowa Pow pf	25	24¾	25
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10	Ind-Svc 6% pf	12	12	12
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	13	13	13
50	Indpls P&L pf (6½)	111⅜	111¼	111¼
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
300	Int Cig Mch	21½	21½	21½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Int Met Ind A	11	11	11
600	Internat Pet (1½a)	18¾	18½	18½
400	Inter Uilt A	8⅝	8½	8½
300	Inter Util B	⅜	5/16	5/16
50	Inter Utpf (1.31¼d)	15	15	15
300	InterVitamin (.30)	3½	3½	3½
100	Irving Air ch (1a)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
700	Jacobs (F.L.)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
100	Jeannette Gla	2	2	2
25	Jer C P&L 5½pf (5½)	90¼	90¼	90¼
20	Jer C P&L 6pf	97¼	97	97
10	Jer C P&L 7pf (7)	104	104	104
100	Ken-Rad T&LA	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Kennedy's (.64e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Krueger Brew (⅛g)	5	5	5
200	Lake Shore M (3)	22⅜	22¼	22¼
200	Lakey Fdy & M	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Lehigh C&N (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Line Material (½g)	11	11	11
100	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Long Is Ltg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Long Is L pf	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
25	Long Is L pf B	42	42	42
1200	Majestic Rad & T	5/16	5/16	5/16
200	Manati Sug war	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Massey-Harris	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Mead John (3a)	155	155	155
400	Meritt-C & S	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
10	Metro Ed $6 pf (6)	104½	104½	104½
100	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Midland Stl (½e)	18½	18½	18½
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
50	MinnMin&M (2.40g)	59¼	59¼	59¼
10	Miss Riv P pf (6)	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
100	Mock J Voeh (1)	10½	10½	10½
4000	Molybdenum (¼e)	7⅛	6⅞	7
4800	Mt City Cop (.15g)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
400	Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5½	5½
100	Nat Bellas Hess	5/16	5/16	5/16
100	Nat Cont (.20e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
100	Nat Mfg & Strs	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Nat Oil Pr (1.85g)	43½	43½	43½
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	94¼	94¼	94¼
1100	Nat Mch (.30g)	6⅛	5⅞	6
50	Nat Tea pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Nat Trans (.85g)	10	10	10
300	Nehi Corp (2a)	65½	65	65⅛
50	N J Zinc (½e)	61½	61½	61½
100	NY Merchand (.60)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	NY Transit (.40g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2500	Niag Hud Pow	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
10	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	80½	80½	80½
10	Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	94¾	94¾	94¾
200	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	63	63	63
100	Nineteen Hun B (⅛e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	¾	⅝	¾
150	Nor Am L&P pf	80½	80½	80½
50	NorIndPS6%pf (6d)	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
600	Nor Sta Pw A	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
200	Novadel-Ag (2a)	36¾	36¾	33¾
25	Ohio Brass B (1g)	22½	22½	22½
50	Ohio Oil pf (6)	103¾	103¾	103¾
1500	Okla Nat Gas (1)	19¾	19½	19⅝
75	Okla N G cv pf (5½)	113	112	113
300	Didetyme Dist	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Pac G&E 62pf (1½)	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1	Pac G&E5½s 'pf (1⅜)	31¼	31¼	31¼
500	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Pender Gr B (1g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
400	Pennroad (10g)	2	2	2
1600	Pa-Cent Airl	13	12⅝	13
100	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
50	Pepperell (3e)	77¼	77¼	77¼
17300	Phoenix Sec	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
1800	Phoen Sec pf	43¾	41⅞	43⅝
1100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
40	Pitts & Lke E (3½g)	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
100	Pitts Forg (.40g)	10	10	10
100	Pitts Pl Gl (4g)	100¼	100¼	100¼
200	Plough Inc (.15e)	11	11	11
100	Potrero Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Pratt & Lam (1¾g)	21½	20½	20½
300	Pressed Met (¼e)	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
200	Prosperity Co B	4¾	4½	4½
100	Prov Gas (.70g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Prud Inves (¼g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	P S Ind $7 pr pf	82¼	82	82¼
50	P S Ind $6 pf	41	41	41
30	P S Okla 6s pl pf (6)	109½	109	109
10	P S Okla 7 pl pf (7)	112½	112½	112½
100	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	81½	81½	81½
150	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	26¼	26¼	26¼
70	Quaker Oats pf (6)	149¾	149¾	149¾
50	Raym Conc	12½	12½	12½
600	Raytheon Mfg	1	¾	¾
200	Red Bank Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Republic Avia	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
400	Reynolds Inv	¼	¼	¼
100	Richmond Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Root Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.44	—.13	—.11
Today's close*	148.34	31.00	24.88
Previous close	148.78	31.13	24.99
1939 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	30.15	24.61

*Preliminary.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
150	Royal Type (1e)	57¾	57	57
800	Rustless I&S (¼g)	14½	14¼	14¼
600	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅞	1¾	1¾
200	St. Regis Pap	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Samson Unit	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Scovill Mfg (1¼g)	30	30	30
100	Scullin Stl	8½	8½	8½
300	Scullin Stl war	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Segal Lock & H	11/16	⅝	11/16
200	Seiberling Rub	7½	7⅜	7½
200	Shat-Denn (.275g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Sherwin-Mms (¾e)	89½	89½	89½
10	Sherw-Mms pf (5)	112	112	112
300	Simmons Har & Pt	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
400	Sonotone (.05e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Soss Mfg (½)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	So Coast	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1300	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	29½	29⅜	29½
200	South Pipe L (¼e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Sou Union Gas	3	3	3
100	Southl Royal (.30g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Stand Drdg pf (1.60)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	St Oil Ky (1a)	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	29¼	29⅛	29¼
100	St Pow & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	St Pow & L pf	24	24	24
100	Stand Prod (¼e)	9	9	9
100	StndStlSprg (1⅛g)	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
100	Sterl Al Prod (¼g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝

Commodity Futures

Grain

By the Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	.98¼	.99½	.98¼	.99	.98⅞
July	.96¾	.97⅝	.96⅛	.97	.96⅝
Sept.	.96	.97	.95⅜	.96½	.96
Corn					
May	.56	.56¼	.55⅞	.56⅛	.56
July	.56	.56⅝	.56	.56¼	.56½
Sept.	.56⅝	.57	.56⅝	.57	.56¾
Oats					
May	.40	.40⅜	.39⅞	.40¼	.40
July	.35	.35¼	.34⅞	.35⅛	.35
Sept.	.33	.33⅛	.33	.33⅛	.33
Rye					
May	.66¼	.67	.66¼	.66¾	.66¼
July	.65½	.66⅛	.65⅜	.65⅞	.65⅜
Sept.	.66¼	.66⅞	.66¼	.66½	.66¼

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
March	10.91	11.00	10.91	11.00	10.90
May	10.64	10.74	10.64	10.73	10.61
July	10.20	10.34	10.25	10.33	10.24
Oct (new)	9.62	9.72	9.61	9.72	9.60
Dec (new)	9.50	9.60	9.50	9.59	9.47

Spots 11.11.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	7.93	7.99	7.91	7.97	7.99
May	7.93	7.99	7.92	7.97	7.99
July	7.91	7.97	7.91	7.96	7.97
October	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.79	7.81

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	13.81	14.00	13.81	13.93	13.99
June	14.15	14.33	14.10	14.22	14.18
Sept	14.40	14.54	14.40	14.48	14.43

Cocoa

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co. Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.13	5.15	5.12	5.15	5.14
September	5.44	5.45	5.42	5.45	5.44

Wool

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	98.6	98.6	98.0	98.0	99.0
May	96.9	97.0	96.3	96.3	97.4
July	96.0	96.0	95.5	95.5	96.2

Crude Rubber

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	19.03	19.12	19.02	19.02	19.10
May	18.60	18.65	18.52	18.54	18.64

Copper

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.34	10.34	10.31	10.31	10.34
May	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.18

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	35	37
Bank of Man (.80a)	17¼	18¾
Bank of N Y (14)	428	437
Bankers Tr (2)	56½	58½
Brooklyn Tr (4)	83	88
Cen Han Bk & Tr (4)	103	106
Chase Nat (1.40)	35	37
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	50¼	52¼
Commercial (8)	183	189
Cont Bk & Tru (.80)	13¾	15¼
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)	53½	54½
Empire Tr (.60)	12¼	13¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)	46¾	48¾
First Natl (100)	1915	1955
Guaranty Tr 12)	295	300
Irving Tr (.60)	12½	13½
Manufacturers Tr (2)	38¾	40¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	29¼	30¾
N Y Trust (5)	109½	112½
Public (1½)	32	34
Title G & T	3¼	4¼
Insurance Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	132	136
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	52½	54½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31¾	33¾
American Equitable (1)	20¼	21¾
Am Insurance Newark (½a)	13¾	15¼
American Reinsurance (1.60a)	48½	50½
American Reserve (1½)	23¾	25¼
American Surety (2½)	52	54
Automobile (1a)	35	37
Baltimore American (.20a)	7½	8½
Carolina (1.30)	29½	31
City of New York (1.20)	23¾	25¼
Connecticut General Life (.80)	28½	30¼
Continental Casualty (1.20)	36½	38½
Fid & Dep (4)	127	130
Fireman's Newark (.40)	9¾	11¼
Frank Fire (1a)	32	34
General Reinsurance (1a)	43¼	45¾
Georgia Home (1a)	25	27
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¼
Globe & Rep (½)	10½	12
Globe & Rut	21	23½
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	28¼	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	29	30½
Hartford Fire (2a)	88	91
Home Fire Sec	1⅝	2⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	33¾	35¾
Homestead (1)	20¼	21¾
Knickerbocker (½)	9¾	10¾
Lincoln Fire	2	3
Maryland Casualty	2⅝	3⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68½	70
Mercantile Insurance Pr	3	4½
National Fire (2)	62¾	64¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47	49
New York Fire (.80)	16	17½
North East Insurance	3⅜	4⅜
North River (1)	27	28½
Phoenix (2a)	84	88
Prov Wash (1a)	34¼	36¼
Rep Insurance Texas (1.20a)	25	26½
Rhode Island Insurance	3½	5
St Paul Fire (8)	241	245½
Springfield (4½a)	122½	126½
Sun Life (15)	290	340
Travelers (16)	467	477
U S Fid & G (1)	22½	23¾
U S Fire (2)	53½	55½
Westchester (4a)	34¾	36¾

aAlso extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Industrial Loan Net

NEW YORK—Beneficial Industrial Loan Corporation reports consolidated net income for the year ended December 31, 1939, of $6,318,985, compared with $6,185,949 for the year ended December 31, 1938. Net income for the year was equivalent to $2.56 per share on the common after deducting preferred dividend requirements. This compares with $2.34 per share for the year ended December 31, 1938.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Wed	Tue
Advances	227	237
Declines	276	313
Unchanged	204	205
Total Issues	707	755

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Sterling Inc (.20)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Taggart	5	5	5
100	Sullican Mach	10	10	10
300	Sunray Oil (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1600	Technicolor (1g)	16	15⅞	15½
150	Thew Shoel (1½g)	20	19¾	20
50	Todd Shpyds (2½g)	67	67	67
100	Tri-Cont war	½	½	½
400	Tubize Chat A (2g)	36⅞	36¼	36¾
600	Udylite Corp (⅛g)	4	3¾	3¾
100	Ulen & Co pf A	1	1	1
1100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¾	¾	¾
100	Unit Elastic (.15e)	8½	8½	8½
400	Unit Gas	1⅝	1½	1½
500	Unit Gas war	¼	¼	¼
10	Unit G&E pf (7)	87½	87½	87½
1200	Unit Lt&P A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Unit Lt & P pf	34⅞	34⅝	34¾
375	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	77½	77	77
40	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44	43½	44
100	Unit Specialts	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	U S & Int Sec	½	½	½
125	US&I Sec pf (5d)	64¼	64	64
800	U S Foil B	6⅛	6	6⅛
200	US Lines pf	3½	3½	3½
200	Unit Wall Pap	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100	UnivPictvtc	4	4	4
300	Utah-Idaho Sug	1½	1⅜	1½
50	Util Equit pr (2d)	53½	53¼	53½
300	Venez ela Pet	1⅛	1	1⅛
20	Virg Pub Svc pf	67	67	67
100	Waco Airc	5	5	5
100	Walker Min	1	1	1
200	Wellington Oil	3	3	3
100	Wentwth Mfg (.20g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	West Air Exp	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Wichita R Oil	6⅛	6	6⅛
100	Wilson-Jones (½g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Wolverine Prt Cem	4½	4½	4½
100	Wolv T (.40g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Wright Harg (.40a)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated), 135,000 shares; year ago, 117,895 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Ala Pow 5s '68	105	104½	104½
5	Am P&L 6s 2016	101¾	101½	101½
11	Appal El Pw 4½s '48	107½	107⅜	107½
2	Appal El Pw 4s '63	110	109	110
3	Ark P&L 5s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	As Elec 4½s '53	52½	52¼	52½
7	As G&E 5s '50	16⅛	16	16⅛
2	As G&E 5½s '77	16½	16⅛	16½
8	As G&E 5s '68	16¼	16	16⅛
4	As G&E 4½s '49	16½	16⅛	16⅛
1	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	108	108	108
2	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	107	107	107
1	Baldw L 6s '50	110	110	110
1	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	112	112	112
5	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	113	113	113
41	Beth St 6s '98	150	148	150
8	Birm El 4½s '68	97	96¾	96¾
6	Birming Gas 5s '59	97⅜	97	97
7	Broad Riv P 5s '54	101¾	101	101
38	Can Nor P 5s '53	98½	98½	98½
1	Can Pac 6s '42	83	83	83
8	Caro P & L 5s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Cen St El 5½s '54	36¼	36¼	36¼
3	Cen St El 5s '48	35½	35½	35½
7	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	76⅝	76½	76⅝
2	Cin St Ry 6s '55 B	91	91	91
10	Cities Ser 5s '69	70¾	70½	70¾
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	73½	73½	73½
10	Cities Ser 5s '58	70¾	70⅝	70¾
109	Cities Ser 5s '50	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝
9	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	86¼	85½	86¼
10	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	86⅜	85¾	86
18	Commun P&L 5s '57	95	95	95
10	Con GEL Ba 3s '69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
7	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	85	84½	84⅞
17	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	91⅞	91½	91¾
3	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	95⅜	95	95
17	East G&F 4s '56 A	79⅞	79¼	79¾
11	Elec P&L s 2030	79½	78¾	79
5	Empire Dis E 5s '52	104¼	104	104
1	Erie Ltg 5s '67	109	109	109
7	Fed Water 5½s '54	97½	97¼	97½
8	Fla P&L 5s '54	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
11	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	101	100¾	100¾
5	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	101	101	101
4	Gen Bronze 6s '40	87½	87	87½
7	Gen Pub Pt 6½s '56	98⅝	98½	98½
1	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	97	97	97
8	Geo Pow 5s '67	107	106¾	107
2	Geo P&L 5s '78	69	68¾	69
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	71	70⅝	70⅝
13	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	71	70	71
1	Hygrade F 6s '49 B	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	102⅛	102	102
7	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	98¾	98½	98½
2	Ill Pow & L 6s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
9	Ill Pow & L 5½s '54B	105	104⅞	105
2	Ind Hyd El 6s '58	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	64¾	64¾	64¾
3	Indnapls P&L 3¾s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
8	Inters Pow 6s '52	43¼	43¼	43¼
10	Inters Pow 5s '57	63¼	63⅛	63⅛
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
24	Ia P&L 4½s '57 A	108	108	108
7	Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛
5	Lou P&L 5s '57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	103½	103½	103½
2	Miss Pow 5s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	94¾	94¾	94¾
5	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	110	110	110
7	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	82	82	82
17	NEng G&E 5s '50	68½	67⅝	67¾
4	NEng G&E 5s '48	67½	67½	67½
9	NEng G&E 5s '47	68⅝	68⅛	68½
3	NEng Pw 5s '54	100	100¼	100⅝
3	NEng Pw 5s '48	99⅛	98⅞	99
3	NEng Pw Co 3¼s '61	109½	109½	109½
5	NY & West Lt 5s 54	113¾	113½	113½
2	NY St E&G 4½s 80	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nor Am L&P 5½s 56	101½	101½	101½
13	No Bos Lt P 3½s 47	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48 A	47¼	47¼	47¼
6	Ohio Pow 3¼ 68	108⅛	108¼	108¼
2	Pen El 5s '62 H	108⅝	108	108⅝
7	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	107	107	107
19	Peo GL&C 4s '81 B	96½	96⅛	96⅛
26	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 D	98⅝	97⅝	98⅝
1	Phila El P 5½s '72	113½	113½	113½
9	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108⅛	108¼	108¼
3	Pac G&E 6s 41B	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5	Pac Inv 5s 48A	96	[illegible]	96
12	Pac P&L 5s 55	94¼	94	94
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Pen El 4s 71F	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pitts Steel 6s '48	102	102	102
11	Portland G&C 5s '40	85¾	85½	85½
1	Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	108½	108½	108½
1	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	155⅛	155⅛	155⅛
13	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	98	97⅝	97¾
30	Pug Sd P&L 5s'50C	95	95	95
24	Pug SdP&L4½s '50D	93½	93¼	93¼
4	Queens Bor G 5½s '52	98	97¾	97¾
4	Safe Har W 4½s '79	108½	108½	108½
1	Scripps 5½s '43	103	103	103
1	Scullin Stl 3s '51	68¾	68¾	68¾
17	Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	97⅝	97	97
17	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	97¼	96½	96½
1	Sher Wyo 6s '47	92½	92½	92½
1	S E P&L 6s 2025A	111	111	111
1	South Car Pow 5s '57	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
5	SoCal Ed 3¾s '60	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
21	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	64	63⅝	64
49	Stand G&E 6s 48cvst	64¼	63⅞	64
17	Stand G&E 6s '51	64	63¾	64
8	Stand G & E 6s '57	63⅞	63½	63½
27	Stand G&E 6s '66	64	63¾	64
27	Stand P&L 6s '57	64	63½	63½
7	Tex El S 5s '60	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1	Tex P&L 5s '56	108	108	108
2	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	102⅞	101¾	102⅞
13	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
1	Ulen&Co 6s '50 4th st	118½	118½	118½
3	Unit L&P 6½s '74	84	83½	83½
19	Unit L&P 6s '75	83	82¼	83
6	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	91	90½	90½
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '52A	118¾	118¾	118¾
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '73 A	79	79	79
6	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	100	100	100
7	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	102¾	102½	102½
1	Virg Pub S 5s 50 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Waldorf -Ast 5s '54	8½	8½	8½
4	West Newsp Un 6s '44	57	56	57
10	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1	York Rys 5s '37	95¼	95¼	95¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Cauca Val 7s '48	14½	14½	14½
2	Danish Con 5½s '55	50	50	50
2	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	44¾	44¾	44¾
3	Nippon E P 6½s '53	56	55	55
6	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	9½	8⅞	8⅞
4	Unit Sl Svc 7s '56	45½	45	45½

Total bond sales today, estimated 1,300,000; year ago, 1,711,000.

†Officially listed on application of the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Bank of England

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Feb. 7 showed (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 531,105, increase 3,382; bullion 1,003, increase 29; reserves 49,898, decrease 3,352; public deposits 28,626, decrease 11,052; private deposits 152,401, increase 9,916; government securities 121,841, increase 2,485; other securities 27,355, decrease 236; ratio of reserve to liabilities 27.5 per cent compared with 29.2 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines

TORONTO (CP)—Earnings in the year 1939 of $2,009,403 after all charges, the highest in the history of the company, are shown by Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited. This compared with $1,777,858 in 1938. Consolidated surplus earnings after meeting the dividend amounted to $5,054,801 compared with $4,046,674.

CCC Corn, Wheat Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commodity Credit Corporation reported that loans totaling $86,742,962 had been made through February 9 on 152,333,013 bushels of corn. The loans were made under the 1939 program. The Corporation announced also that loans totaling $102,469,680, secured by 145,978,323 bushels of wheat, had been made through February 1 under the 1939 loan program.

Final Payment On Colombian Bonds Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Since the Colombian Government's decision to resume 3 per cent interest payments on its dollar bonds floated in the United States in 1927 affect only two issues of not more than $51,000,000, negotiations are being pressed for a final and permanent settlement of Colombia's outstanding debt.

The Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., and the Treasury and State Departments, along with Colombian officials, are carrying on the negotiations in connection with another $100,000,000 or so of Colombian guaranteed departmental, municipal and other dollar debt which Washington financial experts are convinced that Colombian resources are now able to re-finance.

20 Different Issues

It was stated at the office of the Securities and Exchange Commission that the hearing which the SEC has ordered to be held at its regional office in New York on Feb. 26 to determine whether the registration of certificates of deposit issued by the bondholders committee for the Republic of Colombia dollar bonds should be suspended or withdrawn, is entirely unrelated to the two bond issues affected by the Colombian Government's resumption of interest payments.

This hearing concerns 20 different Colombian issues of sinking fund gold bonds which fall due at periods from 1945 to 1961, and the commission in ordering the hearing charges that Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 has been violated by the bondholders committee. This section requires that an annual report for each issue or securities registered on a national securities exchange must be filed and that the committee failed to file its annual report for the year ended May 25, 1939.

Colombia's resumption of some interest and debt retirement of the American obligations was provided in the Government's 1940 budget.

Debt Moratorium

In 1933, the Colombian Cabinet had voted unanimously for a moratorium on the Republic of Colombia foreign debt to concentrate all government resources in the struggle with Peru. This decision affected American dollar bonds and issues floated in London and other financial centers.

Although $60,000,000 of the 6 per cent bonds were floated in the United States, a smaller amount of the original offering is believed held by American investors. Prior to the moratorium the operation of the sinking fund, plus repatriation of bonds, reduced the original amount.

Several municipal issues floated in the United States are also in default.

Triborough Bridge $98,500,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Dillon, Read & Co. and a group of more than 100 associated underwriters are offering to the public an issue of $98,500,000 revenue bonds of the Triborough Bridge Authority, representing the largest single flotation of revenue bonds of any governmental body ever undertaken. The offering consists of $48,500,000 of 2 3-4 per cent and 3 per cent serial bonds and $50,000,000 of 3¼ per cent sinking fund bonds.

According to a price schedule released by the bankers, $8,500,000 of 2 3-4 per cent serial bonds, maturing from 1945 to 1952, are priced to yield from 1.50 to 2.50 per cent to maturity; $40,000,000 of 3 per cent serial bonds, due 1953-1975, are priced to yield from 2.55 to 2.95 per cent for maturities through 1965, at 100 for the 1966-1970 maturities and at 99.50 for the 1971-1975 maturities. The $50,000,000 of 3¼ per cent sinking fund bonds, due 1980, are priced at 102¼.

Associated with Dillon, Read & Co. in the offering are: The Chase National Bank, Bankers Trust Company, Lehman Brothers, Chemical Bank & Trust Co., The First Boston Corporation, Blyth & Co., Inc., Lazard Freres & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Smith Barney & Co., Mellon Securities Corporation, Blair & Co., Inc., White, Weld & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Union Securities Corporation, Shields & Company, Stranahan, Harris & Co., L. F. Rothschild & Co., B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Inc., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Phelps, Fenn & Co. and others.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Initial				
Ariz Pow pf	$3.66	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Knudsen Cr "A"	15c	..	Feb. 26	Feb. 15
Interim				
Shell Tr&Tdg	39 1-10c	..	Feb. 9	Jan. 26
Special				
Secur Co L A	90c	..	Feb. 15	....
Final				
Dutch Ford	14%	....		....
Increased				
Elec. Cont & Mfg	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Extra				
Clark Equip	25c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Regular				
Building Prod	17½c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 26
Clark Equip	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Gannett Co pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Milwaukee G L pf "A"	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Neb Pow 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
No Pa R R	$1	Q	Feb. 26	Feb. 16
Phila G&N RR	$1.50	Q	Mar. 4	Feb. 20
Thompson Prod	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Va El Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 29

First to Solo

Wide World

One of Uncle Sam's Prize Air Students

Around the Nation many young men and also a surprising number of young women are learning to fly under the sponsorship of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Miss Barbara Erickson, a University of Washington sophomore, was the first of the girls in her class to fly solo in a seaplane. Her instructor believes she was the first girl in the Nation's classes to perform this feat.

Northwestern Girl Loves Flying —Studies Home Economics, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Miss Barbara Erickson, University of Washington sophomore, lifted a pontoon-equipped monoplane off the waters of Lake Union, in Seattle, after only eight hours of instruction to become the first girl enrollee of the Civil Aeronautics Authority's training courses in the United States to solo a seaplane.

Miss Erickson is one of four girls and 36 boys at the University enrolled in this Federal project which is part of the Government's five-year program to train 20,000 American youths to fly. Last year the course was offered at Washington for the men only. Out of that class 27 pilot licenses were given.

"As far as we know, said Lana Kurtzer, owner of the Kurtzer Flying Service which is one of the two private schools co-operating with the University in the training, "Miss Erickson is not only the first girl to solo a seaplane in this Government course, but the first girl to solo at all."

Seaplane Is Logical

Mr. Kurtzer was active in obtaining seaplane instruction for the Northwest. Last year the University of Washington was chosen as one of two schools in the country to give seaplane training. This year there are several others, but only two in the Northwest.

"Because of the great amount of water in this part of the country, seaplane training is a logical thing," Mr. Kurtzer declared.

Miss Erickson made her first solo flight after just eight hours in the air—the absolute minimum. She will have to complete 17 hours of duo flying, 18 hours of soloing and 72 hours of ground school training before she is eligible for her pilot's examination. When this is successfully accomplished, she must be examined by the Civil Aeronautics Authority's inspectors before a private flying license will be issued.

Practical Side, Too

Other girls enrolled in the flying training at the University are Alice Hotchkiss, senior from Leavenworth, Washington; Mary Hiller, a senior from Kahoka, Washington, and Gail E. Thorburn, a senior from Longview, Washington.

Why are they learning to fly? Barbara Erickson is doing it because she loves it. The others give similar answers. Mr. Kurtzer, flying teacher, forsees a future for girl aviators, not only in actual piloting but in allied fields as advertising, sales promotion and secretarial positions with business executives.

As to the Home Economics Barbara is studying. Well—we'll see, she says.

The Plight of Poland Under Rule of Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

men embraced their "liberators" and women scattered flowers in their path.

Russian Propaganda

In front of each of the buildings at which Soviet officials had established themselves were stationed non-commissioned officers, speaking Ukrainian or Polish, whose business it was to engage the local population in conversation and praise the Soviet regime. These officers assured them, since prices were beginning to soar, that this condition would immediately be remedied, since Russia was a rich land. Whole trains of food and other necessities were already on the way to them, they said.

Then the Soviets called for elections. They wanted to justify and legalize their aggression, getting out the largest possible number of voters.

This was easier before the people had first hand experience with the Soviet regime. The propaganda made it appear that the Soviet elections were the most democratic in the world. Pressure was put on all inhabitants, who were 18 years old and over, to vote.

Usually there was only one name on the ballot paper. Many voters scratched out this and any other name that appeared, their one means of showing opposition. Under such conditions, however, it was possible to announce a unanimous vote, calling for annexation to Russia, confiscation and socialization of estates, factories, and banks.

Shops Crowded

But while loud speakers were declaiming about the great wealth and happiness in Soviet Russia, the crowds before the provision shops grew larger. Women and children appeared in the early morning to stand in line for hours in order to get part of a loaf of bread. Throngs of Soviet officers and soldiers crowded the shops where shoes, clothing, stationery, watches and other merchandise could be bought.

At first the local people smiled at all this buying, thinking it strange that citizens of so rich a land as Russia should be so delighted with every purchase. But very soon they were enlightened. In November the officers and officials began to bring in their families. The women hurried to the stores and bought up every piece of material, every dress and garment—goods that had lain on the shelves for years. They crowded the hairdressers' shops.

Employment Offers

Registration offices were opened for those wanting employment, but the work offered was in the Don Basin. Everything was done to get people to go. Many did go—mostly Jews. Later a few returned, reporting that the wages were barely enough to keep a man alive—and under unendurable conditions.

Peasants in the occupied area who hoped for land through promises of parcellation were soon disillusioned. Prosperous, progressive estates were at once nationalized to become collectives or state farms. The poorer lands were divided among the peasants having little or no land, with orders to put it under cultivation and to give half of the harvest to the Soviet Government. As for the products that the peasants had to sell, it was of little advantage to get 20 zlotys for a kilo of butter instead of 3 if there was no possibility of buying winter clothing or other much needed articles with it. A chest full of money had no actual value.

The peasants, both Polish and Ukrainian, are convinced of the falsity of the hopes raised by the Soviets.

The attitude of the working people is the same. On all sides are heard expressions of contempt for the Soviet regime. Those who at first welcomed it and at the time of the elections worked for it, are among the loudest in their complaints. Those of their comrades who have remained in the "labor guard" are jeered at as men who have sold themselves for a piece of bread. Though the authorities have endeavored to keep factories going, such is the disorganization that nothing is accomplished. The factory committees are "elected" by the workmen, but the elections are fictitious. Frequently there is an understanding between the factory committee and the management which is far from satisfactory for the Soviet authorities.

Jewish Reaction

In the first days of the occupation the Jewish reaction was favorable to it, the Jewish proletariat was even enthusiastic. The first formation of the "labor guard" was composed of Jewish workmen. Jewish merchants and industrialists were more reserved in their attitude. The Jewish professional classes saw in the Soviet coming some hope of a better future for the Jews. Arrests, repressions, and Don Basin labor conditions have since considerably changed this attitude.

Some schools are kept open, but the level of instruction is low because of lack of teachers. Recent orders call Ukrainian and Russian as compulsory subjects. At present this cannot be put into effect for there are not teachers who can handle these languages.

Textbooks are prepared in Moscow and Communist propaganda forms a considerable part of them.

The Polish and Ukrainian children show little interest in any of this. The former continue their manifestations for Poland by singing Polish songs and writing Polish inscriptions on the house walls. On the anniversary of the October Revolution one of the school musicians was ordered to play the national hymn. He played the famous "Jeszcze Polska nie zginela" (Poland is not yet dead), declaring that he knew no other national anthem. He was arrested and his fate is not known. Arrests of schoolchildren are frequent. On Nov. 11 there were mass arrests, among them 14-year-old boys. And nothing has been learned of them since.

Churches in Poland

The churches continue to be open but there is talk of their being nationalized and used for other purposes. Above them must fly a Bolshevist flag one by two meters in size. Church bells may not be rung, priests may not appear in clerical garb on the streets, religious processions are forbidden in all the larger communities. The priests' homes and the parish buildings are filled with refugees and recently the Soviet authorities have been requisitioning these places for quarters for their militia. The Archbishop of Lwow's palace has become an army barracks, its valuables sent to Russia. Many priests, both Roman Catholic and Uniate, have been arrested and some have been sent into the interior of Russia.

The Poles and the Ukrainians are united in their fight to defend their faiths.

As to the law, immediately after the invasion Polish judges, prosecuting attorneys, and all police officials were arrested, some being sent to Russia and others held under deplorable conditions in prison camps.

The Soviet administration, however, is still of a temporary character, although the Government officials are from Russia and not local people. In reality, whatever is done in Government offices is done by employees who were there before the Russians came. The same is true of other institutions, such as banks.

Typical Soviet confusion reigns in all offices. The Commissar sits, cap on head, in his office. People crowd in, push forward and begin to talk. The Commissar may carry on a half dozen different conversations at once, on as many subjects, while at the same time employees are coming to him with questions for him to decide. Nothing is settled. But this method of procedure permits the Soviet Government to say that its officials are always accessible to everybody and that nothing is done in secret. All decisions, instructions, and promises are given orally. None are written. Which means that they have no value, since no one will recognize such an order.

Tax Collections

While every effort has been made to discover indebtedness to the Government or the banks, the Soviet authorities found little money in the banks when they arrived. They did find the records, however, and they are leaving nothing undone to collect every zloty. Tax collectors are sent out everywhere and all delinquents are compelled to pay. Sometimes false bills are given and, under threat of worse to come, the peasants pay as much as they can. If the peasant has nothing with which to pay, his cow or his pig or whatever can be found is taken.

Owners of estates were from the beginning outcasts. Those against whom there could be brought no complaint, were given a purse with a certain sum of money and told to go—anywhere, but never show face there again. Others who had not so good a reputation were stood in the market place for a day and at evening judgment was passed—usually execution. Some were executed without this preliminary "trial."

The economic situation grows worse and worse. A small percentage of the townspeople have employment—in city offices, as teachers or laborers—but at starvation wages. A large number of people have turned to street selling. New goods now appear only in the Soviet stores and before these lines begin to form at midnight, so desperate is the need of materials for winter clothing. The privately owned shops have turned to second-hand articles—ancient dinner services, opera glasses, old clothing, some of it in very bad state, ball dresses out of style years ago. But these ancient pieces are usually bought by the Soviet officers and their wives.

Prices of food, clothing, fuel have reached fantastic levels. Trains of coal were promised by the Soviet authorities, but that promise has not been kept. Scarcely a kilo of coal is to be had. Wood was to be supplied by the village committees, and was not. The people have taken axes and gone into the forests to cut their own wood. This the papers immediately praised, as being a splendid instance of social action. But soon that was prohibited.

As regards the Soviet army in Poland, it gives the impression of a great mass of humanity provided with arms and war machinery, but lacking in military pride. It has none of the characteristics of an army with a purpose. Army discipline is very poor. Officers are treated in a very casual manner by noncommissioned men and privates. In general the soldier's equipment is not good. The uniforms are of poor material, the rifles of the same type as those used in the Great War. Officers' equipment and uniforms differ little from the privates'.

Mechanized Army

However, mechanization of artillery and motorization have attained a high level. The soldiers are taken from place to place in trucks, of which there seems to be a countless number. There is a vast army of tanks and motorized heavy and light artillery. There is, on the other hand, grave doubt as to the quality of this equipment and its organization if tried in battle. It did not have to meet that test in Poland.

Common misfortunes and misery have brought the Poles and Ukrainians closer together. The Ukrainians have the satisfaction of seeing their language given precedence over the Polish, but they have not got the University in Lwow; while the leaders of their agitation for a Ukrainian State in south-east Poland are in prison. Disillusionment has made the Ukrainians turn to the Poles. And together they are determined to live through this occupation which at first threw the Poles into the depths of despair, but which they now feel is only temporary. The invaders themselves betray uneasiness and uncertainty, giving the present situation a temporary aspect. The Poles know that there will be yet more hardships, but they have gained courage and they mean to see the matter through.

Nazis Curb U. S. Relief Efforts in Poland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Refusal of the German Government to accord even fragmentary freedom to American humanitarian bodies seeking to aid the hundreds of thousands of destitute persons in German-occupied Poland is seriously hampering the work of these relief agencies, it was stated here today.

The Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., said it had been unable to reach any accord with Berlin on their relief work in Poland and that aid for the army of refugees who fled from Poland into Hungary, Lithuania, and Rumania was being given only under great difficulties and was inadequate to meet their needs.

In Vilna alone 100,000 refugees and destitute unemployed are in need of soup and bread rations daily, it was reported. The Polish Commission, of which Dr. Henry Noble McCracken is chairman, said that while its representatives had been courteously received by the Berlin Government, their activities had been drastically limited, and that representatives of the commission and other American bodies, all of whom work in closest harmony to meet European emergencies as they arise, had not been permitted to go into German-occupied Poland, save into Cracow, during the last three months. A request to send accredited expert relief workers to make a preliminary survey of the peoples' needs had been refused after prolonged negotiations.

Reich Sets the Rules

Refusal of Berlin to co-operate with relief agencies and the German insistence that foreign aid be distributed only through the German Red Cross, with no accompanying promise of aid to all regardless of race or creed, has caused the Allied Governments to clamp down their blockade tight against American and their own food and clothing and other supplies to the Polish sufferers. At the same time, the Commission has been assured that American aid will be supplemented by large grants from the Allied Governments "if the negotiations are satisfactorily completed."

"Until the principle of American supervision is accepted by the German Government," the Polish Relief Commission statement says, "the British and Allied Governments have informed us they will not permit one pound of supplies to go through the blockade to Poland."

Experts in charge of American field work in Europe agree that it is vitally important to distribute relief under the supervision of American representatives, Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, Chairman of the Commission, said today at the Commission's offices, 37 East Thirty-Sixth Street.

"Experience has shown that aid must be administered by impartial, humanitarian groups who are outside of the conflict and have nothing at stake," she continued. "Our field workers, many of whom served with Mr. Hoover's Belgian Relief Committee, say it is the only way to keep relief free from all local and national politics. Too, they stress the advantage of having the prestige of a strong neutral country behind their efforts.

Recalls Aid to Germany

"We are not concerned with international politics or with policies of governments in any form, but we do believe a fellow in need merits the interest and support which the American people have traditionally given in years past in all parts of the world. We did this for Belgium in the last war, and on the conclusion of that war, we came to the aid of the German people. American charity over a long period fed 1,500,000 German children daily."

Mrs. Kellogg estimated that 500,000 Poles in the German-occupied area were in urgent need of immediate aid.

Latest reports from Vilna, she said, depicted a city in economic chaos with a population of 225,000 and 30,000 refugees, whose numbers were increasing by 2,000 a week. In Rumania and Hungary there were 40,000 and 60,000 Polish refugees, respectively, whose numbers were steadily increasing, she said.

Refugee Problems

Reports from foreign representatives of the Commission say that refugees are streaming over the borders to adjacent countries, whose resources already are severely taxed. Many walk hundreds of miles to reach relief stations which represent their sole hope of survival. One Polish woman who had walked the best part of 400 miles from Warsaw to Vilna voiced the sentiment of her people when she said, "We are now a nation of vagabonds," Mrs. Kellogg recounted.

The reawakening of hope, as well as physical aid, constitute a part of the relief program in neutral countries. Community centers, called the "hearth" are an important part of each relief unit. Refugees come there for personal help and advice, for recreation and the study of languages to enable them to help themselves in their new environment. Permission has now been given the commission by the Rumanian Government to establish "hearths" in military camps.

"In Rumania, Paul Super, who came to us from the Young Men's Christian Association, has established 15 large, well organized relief centers and 18 smaller ones in 27 cities with the co-operation of the Government," Mrs. Kellogg said. "Here the work is so well organized that we need only funds to carry on.

"In Hungary, the housing problem for the 60,000 destitute must be met first of all. Several community centers have been established and food is being dispensed but we need funds to build a barracks for the homeless refugees, many of whom are children who have lost their parents."

Mass Removal

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (AP)—Upward of 700 Jews, routed from their homes in Stettin on 6½ hours notice for mass removal, were on trains today, presumably headed for Poland, although their exact destination was not disclosed.

The sudden removal order included virtually every Jew in the Baltic town, only the infirm being exempted.

At 7:30 p. m. Monday, Black Shirt guards and Storm Troopers began visiting the homes of Jews, telling them to be ready to leave by 2 a. m.

SA and SS men took inventories of property in the homes and advised the Jews to prepare final hot meals because they probably would not get warm food for a considerable time. They were permitted to pack only a few necessities.

The Jews, ranging in age from children a few months old to persons of 70, displayed great consternation as they gathered in the darkness of one of the coldest days of the winter and were given railroad tickets.

Pleas for more time to conclude their affairs went unheeded, the only ones permitted to remain being a few who displayed documents proving they were about to emigrate.

Some were told that their homes in Stettin would be needed for Germans returned to the Reich from Baltic states.

This was the first such mass removal from the so-called "Alt Reich," Germany as it existed before recent annexations of other territories. Similar removals previously have been reported from Vienna and Prague, however.

Ley Asks Workers To Fight Britain

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (AP)—Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front, in an article in the newspaper Der Angriff today urged the workers of the world to unite to defeat English capitalism.

"Workers of all lands, including England and France, unite!" Dr. Lew wrote. "Your common enemy is English-Jewish-democratic high finance."

Dr. Ley bitterly attacked the British Labor Party, which he called "the most furious war agitator against Germany." He said the Party recently passed a resolution setting forth war aims "surpassing the wildest chauvinists."

The labor chief said that the war was a struggle of money against labor, with Germany in the role of leader of "young revolutionists" determined to smash British capitalism.

"Get together," he said, "and destroy the English dragon which shuts you off from the riches of the world."

Rumano-Bulgarian Trade Pact Sought

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP) — The Finince Minister, Mititza Constantinescu, left for Sofia Feb. 14 to negotiate an economic treaty with Bulgaria.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Alert women, well established in their communities, to act as local representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps and generous commissions. A high quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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EXPANSION PROGRAM OFFERS part and full time positions to women with access to select clientele. Exclusive sportswear firm featuring famous Wamsutta fabrics. Generous overwriting. DickIns, Inc., 212 Rock Street, Fall River, Mass.

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 826-E, Indianapolis, Ind.

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

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YARNS—Complete line for Knitting, Afghan, Needlepoint, Rug Making Supplies, Novelties. Low prices. Samples free. PEPPERELL YARNS, Dept. CSM, East Pepperell, Mass.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Sublet 3½ room apartment, modern, large, new. Write Box W-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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FAIRFIELD ST.—Unusual apt. 3 bedrooms, bath, top floor; living room, dining room, kitchenette, and bath, below; fireplaces; storage space; thoroughly modern. DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN, 5 Arlington St., Boston. Com. 4430.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

REFINED business lady, 37 years old, will share lovely apt. in Upper Darby, Pa., with business lady around same age. Call Boulevard 4160.

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HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN — Office equipment specialty; knowledge accounting machines helpful. Write qualifications fully. Box M-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Metropolitan District Commission. Parks Division. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for excavatng, grading, loaming, curbing, paving, driveways, sidewalks, retaining walls, and fence at Sanitary, Winthrop Shore Reservation and Mermaid Avenue, Winthrop, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Wednesday, February 21, 1940. The wages paid to labor on this contract shall not be less than those prescribed by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries in accordance with Chapter 461, Mass. Acts of 1935, and set forth in a schedule of minimum wages in the contract. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of the contract and specifications and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $250. Copies of the form of contract and specifications and plan can be obtained at the office of the Director of Park Engineering, 20 Somerset Street, Boston. A deposit of $2 with the Financial Secretary, Room 603, will be required for the plan and pamphlet and if the plan is returned with a bid or the plan and pamphlet are returned before the bids are opened, this deposit will be refunded, otherwise it shall be forfeited. The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM E. WHITTAKER, Secretary.

CITY OF BOSTON
To the Building Commissioner: Thomas V. Lyons requests permission to use a gasoline engine of 27 H. P. at 18 Neponset River Rd., Dorchester, Ward 16.
February 13, 1940
It is hereby ordered: that ten days' notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested when any objections may be filed with the Commissioner in writing. Said petition to be published in The Christian Science Monitor. JAMES H. MOONEY, Building Commissioner.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST — Cameo pin between Back Bay and Harvard Square, Cambridge. Write Box M-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I THINK it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman. 194 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

LEXINGTON, MASS.—Owner will sacrifice for immediate sale, very small amount of cash needed; 6 sunny, spacious rooms, bath, hot water heat with oil; insulation; large enclosed porch; garage; shrubs, rock garden, flowers. Real American neighborhood. Very handy to trains, bus, stores. Parker school, yet away from the traffic and noise. Paved street—betterments paid. See it any time—no obligations. Owner resident 8 Hillside Terrace off North Hancock Street near Bedford Street, Lexington 1756-J.

MICHIGAN, virgin lot, Walloon Lake near Charlevoix, Petoskey, $300—terms. Write Box B-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1374.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BEAUTIFUL Studios, in quiet restful apartment. Sunshine, all transportation. Large single $6.00, double $7.50. THOMPSON, 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 1 street floor; permanent, transient; walking distance The Mother Church. Com. 9323.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Business girl share with girl comfortable room, twin beds, privileges; large front suitable 1-2; near transit. Evenings and Sundays—Packard, 43-30 46th St.

N. Y. C., 106th West—Outside suite, large studio and bedroom, modern bath, shower; airy, cross ventilation, artistically furnished; bachelor's apartment; appreciative gentleman; $8. Academy 2-2758.

N. Y. C.—Greenwich Village between 5th and 6th Aves.; unrestricted apartment, privileges. Write Box B-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 230 W. 76th (Apt. 48)—Large, well-furnished, semi-private bath, exceptional closet; service, elevator; convenient transportation.

N. Y. C., 1391 Madison Ave., 96th St., Apt. 6A. Pleasant airy room; lady; large closet, next bath, kitchen privileges. SA. 2-6638.

N. Y. C., 152 E. 35th St. (Apt. 6-E)—Choice, quiet, sunny rooms; elevator; private; business people. Tel. Lex. 2-6651.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112—Business persons; home privileges; references; 8th subway, 9th L.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING salesman wanted for Boston and vicinity. Must have sales ability and some sales experience; position permanent; year round work; commission and bonus basis; a capable salesman will make good earnings. Advertising always sells. New season just opened. Outline experience. Give 3 references.
THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO.
RED OAK, IOWA

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. HOVEY. HAN 9600. Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, 37, with 11 years' radio experience and 1940 Chevrolet special sport sedan invites proposition not necessarily radio. EARLE H. WILLIAMS, 34 Heath St., Som. 6536, Somerville, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED singer, now active, desires connection with school or college in or near N. Y. as vocal instructor. Write Box X-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, splendid selling experience, desires position with Protestant textile firm as representative. Write Post Office Box 132, Grand Central Station, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SPEAK WITH DISTINCTION
Enrich voice quality. Simple, direct method; result of long years' teaching and experience in theatre. Trained in America and Europe. Class or private. Phone or call at studio, 10-1 or 3-7 (except Sat., 1-4). MME. ENGEL SUMNER (pupil of Sarah Bernhardt), 495 West End Avenue, New York City. Su. 7-9757.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (Nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

WEARING APPAREL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—College girl wants to buy used wardrobe, size 16 to 18. Box 25, 1293 National Press Building.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
1442 ATLANTIC AVENUE
(Corner Atlantic and New York Avenues)
Lingerie ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CHATHAM

THE CHATHAM PRESS
PRINTING
Chatham, N. J. Chat. 4-2400

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
83 No. Munn Ave. Or 4-2130

LET STEPHEN JARVIS
estimate on your
Plumbing, Heating and Roofing
"Jobbing a Specialty"
14 Hollywood Plaza OR 3-4038

GUILLAUME'S
Dainty Deb Shop
Specializes in
Permanent Waving
84 No. Walnut Street
OR. 5-9750

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

Complete Line of
Sportswear
Daytime Frocks
Lingerie and Hose
RUBY LANE STORES
560 Central Ave. at Evergreen Pl.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

Lloyd's
Delicatessen and Soda Bar
571 MAIN STREET
Many thanks for the fine support Monitor readers gave this establishment at our recent opening.
FRED COHEN, MGR.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

HOMEMADE
Ice Cream and Candies
Breakfast Lunch
SCHRO-THEERS
374 Main St. OR 5-9729

ELIZABETH

FASHION CENTRE
Preview of Fashions for Spring
now on our Second Floor
R. J. Goerke Co.
ELIZABETH, N. J.

Rose's Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6391

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
168 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel Delaware 6-2100—3-3596

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Eletrical Contractor and House Wiring
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
Sold on FHA Plan
219 Montticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
137 Central Ave. cor. Lincoln St

MAPLEWOOD

Buy at the Esso Sign
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

A. S. Campbell
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Pl. SO 2-0537

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Tea Garden Grape Juice, 3 pts. 49c
Sunshine Krispy Crackers, 1 lb. pkg. 17c
B. & M. Baked Beans, Large cans, 2 for 31c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE., SO. 2-4300

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD
(Continued)

Electric Shop Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
House Paint and Artists' Materials
179 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4714

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Available! "Double A" Better Books advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
ESTHER D. JACOBS
119 Chestnut St. Tel. Mont. 2-2759-R
Representative of Associated Authors, Chicago

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's Gowns Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

A. E. RUTLEDGE
INTERIORS
Upholstery—Draperies
Furniture—Floor Coverings
224 Lorraine Ave. Upper Montclair

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

NEWARK

J. CHESLOFF CORP.
FURRIERS
Tel. Ma. 2-2927—2931
The handling of FINE FURS should be entrusted only with expert furriers.
NEW FUR COATS — REPAIRING REMODELING
11 HALSEY STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rental Service, 3 months $5
Adding Machines—Check Writers
CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
86 PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.
Phone: MArket 3-3766

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-8831 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

Stencheverts
FINE SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
38 Lexington Ave. Passaic, N. J. 188 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8802-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

TRY
BLOSSOM HILL FARM'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Fresh from Our Own Farm
Also
Grade A Milk and Dairy Products
205 East 5th Tel. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

THE GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
All types of Foundation Garments
Tel. PLFD. 6-2182—186 E. Front St.

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

GEO. W. KIRCH
Plumbing and Heating
HAYWARD OIL BURNER
201 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-0578

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

CLAIRE MORTON SHOPPE
Quality Millinery
for the discriminating woman
Prices $1.95 to $4.95
205 E. 5th St., opp. City Hall

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

Lewis LEHIGH Lasts
Coal
Fuel Oil
Purina Feeds
Grass Seed
LAWES COAL CO., INC.
Phone Red Bank 1251

JONES FILLING STATION
New Esso Gasoline
Red Bank, N. J.
Phones 1845, 3828, 1294

W.-B. and Formfit Foundations
Girdles, Brassieres
Alice Ming Corset Shop
PHONE R. B. 760
6 Broad Street, Opp. Strand Theatre

SCHNEIDER'S MARKET
Quality Meats, Fruit, Vegetables and Groceries. Free Delivery
TEL. NO. 2653
21 West Front St., Red Bank, N. J.

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
20 West Street Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ARONSON'S FUR SHOP
Visit us at our new loaction Opposite the Rialto Theatre
165 Main Street Hack. 2-8428
Storage and Repairs for Fur and Cloth Coats

EMIL GEHM
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK
(Continued)

R. L. Mahon Fuel Company
COAL FUEL OIL
COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

H. C. LUDEWIG
Hardware — Paints
Norge Home Appliances
Farnsworth Radios
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009

Landscape Gardening
Spring Pruning
Evergreens Flowering Shrubs
Fertilizers Best Lawn Seed
FRANK R. LORD
301 Larch Avenue, Bogota, N. J.
Phone Hack. 2-7837-R

RIDGEWOOD

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prute Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG.

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge. 6-5230

SUPERIOR MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
Try our Home Made Sausage
107 E. Ridgewood Ave.
Free Delivery Tel. Ri. 6-2390

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

MRS. G. O. KELLER, Inc.
Cleaners—Dyers—Cold Storage
Rug Cleaning
Daily Deliveries in Summit
Phone WX2100—No Toll
1201-11 South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

TEANECK

Meyer's Service Station
Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-5430
Gasoline — Oil
Norge Dealers *Philco Radios*

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

P. NAPOLI & SONS, INC.
Jewelers
454 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J.
BRANCHES
208 Main St. Fort Lee, N. J. 730 Anderson Ave. Grantwood, N. J.

Service That Satisfies
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
1452 Queen Anne Rd., near State St.
Phone TEA. 7-4964
Complete Insurance Service

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place Your Insurance With Your Home Town Agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane Tea 6-8855

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK
(Continued)

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0422
Milk and Dairy Products
Delivered in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

LILY'S
Exclusive Millinery
Handbags——Hosiery
424 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-2440-J

TRENTON

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 18 S. Brand Street
TRENTON, N. J.

Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
416 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 4977

UNION CITY

Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Complete Lubrication Service
PAlisade 6-9506
Park Avenue at 44th St.
Mobilgas

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westfield Electric & Gift Shop
Headquarters for
Gifts — Lamps — Shades — Everything Electric. Authorized Representative General Electric Refrigerators, Washers and Appliances, Stromberg Carlson and Emerson Radios, Victor, Bluebird and Decca Records, Telechron and General Electric Clocks.
Service Department Maintained
Store Open Evenings
53 Elm Street Westfield, N. J.
Tel. Westfield 2-4224

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library—School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards—Dennison Goods
35 Elm Street Phone WEstfield 2-0583

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahogan Park
Flowers from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

Permanents of Distinction
ESTELLE *and* MARTHA
SWAN BEAUTY SHOPPE
854 Mountain Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0854
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

WEST NEW YORK

Unexcelled Selection
OF FINE JEWELRY
WATCHES and DIAMONDS
CONSCIENTIOUS AND EXPERT SERVICE
L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford NEW AND USED CARS
Service and Genuine Parts

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PACKARD MOTOR CARS
Furstenmacher Rems Co
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Elec. Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

EASTON

Order by PHONE DIAL 7216
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Groceries and Meats
WASHINGTON MARKETS
200 COTTELL STREET

UNION COAL COMPANY
That's Why I Burn Maple Brook
700 Bushkill Drive
Phone 8215

ERIE

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations:
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 23-691
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
840 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
For Spring! Tailored Suits!

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
February Furniture Sale offers bargains in Furniture for every room in your home.

CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
29 West Seventh Street Phone 23-637

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us.
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

LAVER'S
Florists Decorators
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042 705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

FORD E. O'DELL
Watches Diamonds
"Gifts That Keep on Giving"
24 WEST 10TH STREET

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

HARRISBURG

FAIRMONT'S Butter Balls
DAUGHERTY
Quality Food Market
Second and State Streets
PHONE 8274

A sale of
MOHAWK SHEETS
97c
The New and Greater
POMEROY'S

FAME CAREFUL
Launderers, Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
Economy Family Flat Bundle
10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
ASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

MAIN LINE—Haverford

The Nancy Alice
345 Lancaster Ave., Haverford, Pa.
New Imports from Persia, Bali and China. Fine Undergarments and Hosiery.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

FLORIDA ORANJES Juicier
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

COLD
NUSBICKEL BROS.
NORTH HILLS
COAL COKE FUEL OIL
CHAS. B. TILTON
Landscape Designing
Pruning — Spraying
102 Walnut Street Ogontz 4539-J
Representing Robert H. Kraeger Co.

Lubrication Service
Edge Hill: Limekiln Pike
North Hills: Limekiln Pike
Glenside: 250 So. Easton Rd.
E. H. KENYON

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BRAMER CHEVROLET
813 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0268

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown
(Continued)

Coats, Suits, Dresses for Spring
Flo-Jean
615 West Ave.
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Words of Current Interest

Abstract—As an adjective or a noun, this word is accented preferably on the first syllable (each *a* short); as a verb, however, the word is accented on the second syllable.

The Latin *abs*, "from," and *trahere*, "to draw," are the roots of our word; and when we employ it as an adjective ("abstract beauty," "it appears to be abstract"), we are reminded that the quality so described has been withdrawn from association with any concrete object.

Alienated (Eph. 4:18) — *Ale'-yen-ate'-ed.*

Here renders Greek *apallotrioo*, "to estrange away," with the connotation of "to be non-participant."

All-in-all — Pronounced as one word, *Aul'-in-aul'.*

Blessed (James 1:25) — Here a verb and pronounced as one syllable.

Category—*Kat'-e-go'-rih.*

Aristotle and later philosophers classified everything in their realm of knowledge capable of being divided, and called each such division a *kategoria*. Such a procedure not only presaged argument, but encouraged it, for the word was formed with that in mind (Greek *kata*, "against," and *agorein*, "to harangue").

With the years, however, certain categories have stood the test; and "category" is now freely applied, and without undue argument, to any large class to which certain groups, species, or characteristics may belong.

Deduce—*De-duse'* (*e* as in create, *u* long).

When we deduce (Latin *de*, "down," and *ducere*, "to lead") something, we literally bring down an inference from what precedes; by acquainting ourselves with facts, we deduce logical conclusions about them.

Despotic — The *e* is short, *despot'-ik* (*o* and *i* also short).

Disannul (Isa. 14:27) — *Diss'-a-nul'* (*i* and *u* short, *a* quick-short).

The word here renders Hebrew *parar*, a primitive root meaning "to break up," but usually used in its figurative sense of "to violate or frustrate."

Emanate—*Em'-a-nate.*

The Latin roots *e*, "out," and *manare*, "to flow," remind us that whatever emanates from anything, springs or flows from it. That from which anything emanates is its true and only source.

Engrafted (James 1:21) — *En-graf'-ted* (*e's* short, *a* intermediate as in ask.

The word here renders Greek *emphutos*, "implanted or inborn."

Enjoined (Job 36:23) — *En-joind'.*

Exterminator — *Eks - tur' - mih-nay'-ter.*

The Latin roots *ex*, "out, beyond," and *terminus*, "boundary, terminal," remind us that an "exterminator" drives something beyond the boundaries.

History — Not *hizz'-ter-ih*, nor *hizz'-trih*; sound it *hiss'-to-rih.*

Illustrate — Preferably *ill'-us-trate* (short *i*, *u* clipped-short, *a* long).

Inalienable—Preferably only five syllables, *in-ale'-yen-a-bl.*

Incontrovertibly — *In'-kon-tro-vurt'-tih-blih.*

That which has been proved incontrovertibly (Latin *in*, "not," *contra*, "against," and *vertere*, "to turn"), is so well established that it is not to be turned against—not to be disputed.

Infinite—Not *in'-fa-nut*; sound it *in'-fih-nit.*

Inherent—*In-heer'-ent* (*i* short, *ee* as in feet but slightly modified by the *r*, *e* clipped-short).

In this word we find the Latin root *haerere*, "to stick," and *in*, "in," which imparted to *inhaerere* the sense of "to stick fast in."

That which is "inherent"—as an inherent quality—is indwelling; it is firmly fixed. Cowley wrote:

When my new mind had no infusion known,
Thou gav'st so deep a tincture of thine own,
That ever since I vainly try
To wash away th' inherent dye.

Inquiry—Although Webster's has bestowed a second-place listing upon the erstwhile colloquial *in'-kwih-rih*, careful speakers follow the first choice, *in-kwire'-ih.*

Isaiah—In America, *I-zay'-a*; in Britain, *I-zi'-a.*

Jubile (Lev. 25:10) — *Joo'-bih-lee.*

This word, ordinarily spelled with two *e's*, here renders Hebrew *yobel*, applied literally to the blast of a horn (from its continuous sound), also to the festival introduced with the signal of trumpets.

Madame Roland—*Ma'-dam' Ro'-lahn'* (the first two *a's* intermediate as in ask, *o* as in obey, third *a* as in arm, *n* nasalized as in French *bon*).

Massachusetts—Avoid a *tu* sound in the third syllable. The name of the Bay State should be pronounced *Mass'-a-choo'-sets* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *oo* as in food, *e* short).

Millennium—*Mih-len'-ih-um.*

This word, from the Latin *mille*, "thousand," and *annus*, "year," has come to have a figurative application to a time or period of great happiness, peace, and freedom from wickedness.

Mind—The final consonant is to be sounded.

Oblation (Isa. 40:20)—*Obb-lay'-shun* (*o* as in odd, *a* as in gate, *u* as in circus).

The word here renders Hebrew *teruumah*, "a present offered up (especially in sacrifice or as tribute)."

Oppressive — The *o* is clipped-short as in connect. Note the general rule that, at the beginning of a word, a vowel followed by a double consonant is never long.

Premises—*Prem'-iss-ez* (vowels short).

The student of logic soon learns that a "conclusion" is drawn from two "premises," a major and a minor. For example: (Major Premise) "All honest men can be trusted"; (Minor Premise) "Smith is an honest man"; (Conclusion) "Therefore, Smith can be trusted."

A mistake in either premise, of course, would result in an incorrect conclusion.

Pro, con — From Latin *pro* and *contra*, "for" and "against," respectively.

Sinai (Lev. 25:1) — Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni.*

Spiritualization — Many public speakers are puzzled about what to do with the *i* before the *z* in this word, and in others such as "Christianization," "realization," "materialization," "chemicalization," "organization," etc. Obviously, the words are based on the verbs "spiritualize," "Christianize," "realize," "materialize," "chemicalize," "organize," etc.; and there is, therefore, an inescapable tendency to carry the long *i* from the verb form into the noun.

Status—The *a* is long, *stay'-tus* (*u* clipped-short).

Vice versa—Each term has two syllables, *vi'-se* (*i* long, *e* quick-long) *vur'-sa* (*u* as in urn, *a* as in *sofa*).

Washed—Not *wawsht*! Sound it with short *o*—virtually *wahsht.*

Wast—Not *wuzt*; sound the *a* as short *o*—virtually *wahst.*

(1), (2) — Whenever cardinal numbers are used to indicate order or degree—as "There were two important reasons: (1) . . . and (2) . . ."—they are read as ordinals, "first" and "second."

1880—Notwithstanding the usual classroom simplicities of "eighteen hundred eighty," or even "eighteen eighty," formal literary style calls for "eighteen hundred and eighty"—but keep the "and" in the inconspicuous background.

Geographical Oddities

What Kind of Fish Do You Like?

Anyone visiting a Honolulu fish market for the first time, and without at least a smattering of the Hawaiian language, will soon make the discovery that the waters about Hawaii teem with fishes not known elsewhere.

"What kind of fish have you today?" asked an American housewife, newly arrived in the islands. To this the Hawaiian-Chinese fishmonger replied: "Oh! today we ketchem plenty good fish! I got nice, flesh **ulua, ono, ahi, opakapaka, uu ahu, oo, au, mahimahi** and **sea turtle!**"

Recognizing no fish she'd ever heard of by such meaningless names, she bought a couple of pounds of turtle steaks. Later she learned that **au** is swordfish, **ono** is a sort of giant barracuda, **ahi** is tuna, and **mahimahi** is dolphin. But that still leaves some 814 species of Hawaiian fishes known to biological science and Honolulu fish markets that have only Hawaiian names!

Ship Across the Desert

At practically any point about a mile back from either bank of the Suez Canal, spectators are treated to the curious sight of great ships moving silently across a desert of sand—and not a drop of water is to be seen!

While this spectacle is almost uncanny, it is easily explained. The banks of the canal are relatively low, and the entire length of the canal is across a desert as flat as the top of a table. Thus from a little distance, the canal itself is not in sight; while the hulls, superstructure, and masts of large ships loom as if from the desert itself.

Southern Tip of Africa

Contrary to opinion that seems to prevail throughout the world, the Cape of Good Hope is not the southernmost tip of Africa. Cape Agulhas, roughly 200 miles east of Cape Town, is an integral part of the African mainland, and about 100 miles nearer the South Pole than the Cape of Good Hope.

Did You Ever Wonder

When Animated Cartoons Were Invented?

What was probably the first one-reel animated cartoon was drawn by Winsor McCay, the originator of "Little Nemo In Slumberland." The animation concerned the adventures of "Gertie, the Dinosaur"; and it took McCay more than a year to make the 10,000 pen-and-ink drawings that made up the film.

"Gertie" appeared in 1909; and about the same time J. R. Bray also used up acres of white paper in producing an animated cartoon which he sold to Pathé for $2,000. However, Bray saw that too many drawings had to be made for even a short cartoon to make animation commercially profitable.

Bray made an early stride toward reducing the amount of necessary drawing by having the background and motionless parts of each scene on one sheet of paper, and then drawing the figures and moving parts of the scene on transparent sheets of celluloid. Each successive movement of the characters was drawn on separate celluloid sheets which were numbered in sequence. The celluloid sheets were placed, one at a time, over the background and photographed in order; and when the resulting film was projected, the characters seemed to move.

These early figures could never pass in front of any background object, because the background pen lines would show through the figure. This difficulty was met by filling in the figure with opaque gray, black, and white, so the figure blotted out whatever background lines it happened to cross.

Then, too, by putting more than one sheet of celluloid over the background, it became no longer necessary to re-draw the entire figure when, for example, the only action was the waving of a hand. Just the movements of the hand were drawn on one series of celluloid sheets, the unmoving parts of the figure being drawn just once on a single sheet of celluloid placed under the sheets with the hand animation on them.

One of the best-remembered of the animated cartoons made by J. R. Bray was the "Colonel Heeza Liar" series, which enjoyed a long period of popularity.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Peat as Fuel

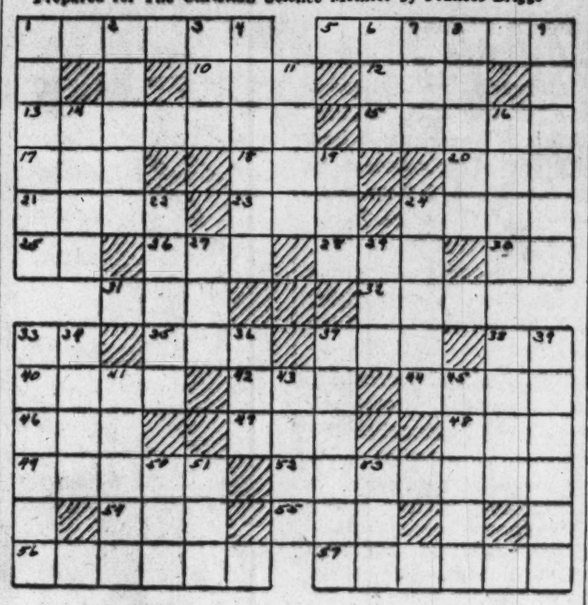
It is estimated there is enough peat fuel in Minnesota to last until the year 15,255, if burned steadily, a ton a minute.

Variety in Irises

Throughout the north temperate zone may be found about 200 species of iris. North America contains about 20 varieties.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Egyptian king built greatest pyramid?
5—What river of New York flows to the Hudson at Cohoes?
10—What is a city of Paraguay?
12—Would a lehua have paws, fins, or buds (sing.)?
13—Who fought under Lysander in Peloponnesian War (sing.)?
15—Where is Civitavecchia?
17—Mahlon and Chilion dwelt about how many years in Moab?
18—What is a commercial city of French Morocco?
20—What is an extinct New Zealand bird?
21—If you were in Sioux City, Iowa, in what direction would you travel to reach Ft. Dodge?
23—What is a friar's title?
24—What fabric is faille?
25—Right (abbr.).
26—Who was a king of Judah?
28—Joshua was son of whom?
30—Bone.
31—What is a large Australian bird?
32—An elf or fairy is what?
33—What is symbol for aluminum?
35—Who is a hero of a comedy by John Poole?
37—What is a counter, at which food is served?
38—What is a prefix meaning "out of"?
40—Who was a king of Sodom (Gen. 14:2)?
43—Whom does Earl of Leicester secretly marry in Scott's "Kenilworth"?
44—What is a river of eastern Soviet Russia, Europe?
46—What suffix signifies "having the nature of"?
47—Through.
48—What was an ancient Chinese instrument of the cittern kind?
49—What king joined Chederlaomer in his attack on cities of plain (Gen. 14:1)?
52—What is a city of New Mexico on the Rio Grande?
54—Who became national idol of Tahiti?
55—What is a town of northwestern Iraq?
56—Where is Throgmorton Street?
57—The wereolf was used in Middle Ages for throwing what?

Down

1—What American general was defeated by Sioux at Little Big Horn?
2—What was George Eliot's real name?
3—What is a river of California?
4—On what island of Hebrides is Fingal's Cave?
6—What is a sash worn by Japanese?
7—A barabara is an owl, bag, or hut—which?
8—What was a place on border of Naphtali (Josh. 19:33)?
9—What are Eskimo canoes?
11—What was a city of Manasseh, west of Jordan (I Chron. 6:70)?
14—What is a piece of turf cut for use as fuel?
16—What is one of a race of southern Szechwan and Yunnan, China?
19—What is an old Doric name for Zeus?
22—What is a city of Florida?
24—What nonsense creature was invented by Lewis Carroll?
27—What prefix is equivalent to "over"?
29—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
33—Who was one of David's wives (II Sam. 3:4)?
34—What was original name of Matthew?
36—What is an island of Caroline Islands?
37—Whose work is "Childe Harolde's Pilgrimage"?
38—What is a Turkish title of dignity?
39—What boats are propelled by paddles?
41—What is a commune of France?
43—Color oakwood is what?
45—What city of Ohio is known as the Rubber City?
50—The Ardites were descendants of whom?
51—What is name of a card game?
53—What animal likes catnip?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

TAKE what is, trust what may be; that's life's true lesson.—ROBERT BROWNING

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shoes for All

Philadelphia

"We find that many parents do not send their children to school because of lack of shoes," said the chairman of the "Shoes for All" committee of the Cahill-Cholerton Post, American Legion, in the Roxborough-Manayunk section of Philadelphia.

During the past January more than 50 boys and girls were fitted with warm footwear through this source; and in each of the last three years, about 250 pairs of shoes have been supplied.

Teachers in the schools in this vicinity have been asked to submit names of children needing shoes. The names are turned over to the committee; and after an investigation, the committee immediately makes out a purchase slip. This is sent to the parents with the request that they visit the shop mentioned, where the child will be fitted with shoes.

"Parents are often too proud to ask for aid," the chairman said, "but through this method, no one is embarrassed."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Dionne Quintuplets?
2. The U. S. Coast Guard Academy?
3. The birthplace of Franklin D. Roosevelt?
4. The coronation chair in England?
5. The smoky city?
6. The State bounded by the greatest number of other States?
7. The Bois de Boulogne?
8. The country to which Algeria belongs?
9. Raphael's Sistine Madonna?
10. Natural Bridge?

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Cabbages and Kings

☞ Genuine Harris tweed is defined by the British Board of Trade: "Harris tweed is made from virgin wool, produced in Scotland, spun, dyed, and finished in the Outer Hebrides and hand-woven by the islanders at their own homes in Lewis, Harris, Barra, etc. . . ." ☞ The yard, as a term of measurement, is considered to have represented the length of the arm of an English King, Henry I. ☞ Helium was so rare an element before the World War that only about 100 cubic feet had been collected. ☞ Boulder, Colo., is believed to be the only community in the United States that receives its water supply from a glacier. ☞ Says Charles Houston in the Richmond News-Leader: "The little girl, neighbor of a friend, was asked for a definition of Armistice Day. 'They signed the Armistice on Nov. 11, 1918,' she said, 'and every year since then we've had two minutes of peace.'"

In Lighter Vein

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"Are you the boiled cod, sir?" asked the dilatory waiter.

"No," replied the weary customer. "I'm just a lonely sole with an empty plaice and I want to fillet."—Our Empire.

Probably Gives Everybody Else a Smile

"That new hat may be stylish, my dear, but it makes your face look short."

"That's strange. It gave my husband a long face."

In Inept Hands

Mr. Bernard Shaw is a past master at the ready retort. A young woman sitting next to him at dinner remarked: "What a wonderful thing is youth!"

"Yes—and what a crime to waste it on children," G. B. S. replied sagely.—New Zealand Railways Magazine.

Just the Amount

Wife: "I wish I had enough money to buy a car."

Husband: "But you have a car."

Wife: "I know; I just want the money."

Taken Literally

Husband: "What, two new hats! Doesn't that wreck our budget?"

Wife: "Of course not, darling. Don't you recall that we made a liberal allowance for overhead expenses."

Good English

Professor of English: "Correct this sentence: 'Girls is naturally better looking than boys.'"

Pupil: "'Girls is artistically better looking than boys.'"—Calgary Herald.

Ahem!

"I had a great time at Sylvia's wedding. One man never took his eyes off me the whole time."

"Was he a tall, dark man?"

"Yes."

"Oh, he was the private detective employed to guard the presents."—Vart Hem, Stockholm.

Reputation

"I'm leaving, ma'am, announced the maid.

"But why, Mary?" asked the astonished mistress. "I can see no reason—"

"I can't bear that young man who calls on Miss Ethel."

"But he doesn't see you," explained the mistress. "You've nothing to complain of."

"Oh, yes," said Mary. "The neighbors might think he does!"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Party Fun

Cryptogram Race

Divide players into two teams. Segregate the teams as much as possible, preferably putting them in separate rooms. Supply pencils and plenty of paper.

Each team must choose some well-known proverb and convert it into a cryptogram. When this has been done, teams exchange crytograms for solution. That team wins which first arrives at a correct answer.—Bertha N. K., Rochester, N. Y.

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. Callander, Ontario, Canada.
2. New London, Connecticut.
3. Hyde Park, New York, on Jan. 30, 1882.
4. Westminster Abbey in London.
5. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
6. Tennessee is bounded by eight States: Ky., Va., N. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Ark., Mo.
7. A beautiful wooded park in Paris.
8. France.
9. It is in the Dresden Gallery in Germany.
10. A bridge of solid stone, 90 feet across and 215 feet high, in western Virginia. Thomas Jefferson purchased it from King George III of England in 1774 for 20 shillings.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Happy Valentine*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Once Is Enough, Thank You*—

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Journey's End*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Revitalizing Self-Government

Something is happening in New York State which, if it spreads, can revitalize self-government throughout America. The people of New York are taking a real interest in taxes, which means in the way their government spends money, which means they are learning how their government operates. The whole State appears to have been shocked into awareness by the Governor's budget, proposing a $15,000,000 increase in expenditures—and taxes. Unprecedented interest was manifest by the thousands who came to Albany to give their views when the Legislature held an open hearing.

The power of the purse has always been the key to self-government. It first drew concessions from kings who needed money; today it can still be used by citizens to insure good government. At the Albany hearing there appeared to be a fairly even division between those who wanted to cut expenses and those who wanted to increase them. But the opposition to increases has become so strong that they will not be voted without a much more thorough search for possible cuts or for sounder methods of raising the revenue. And citizens have learned much they needed to know to control their government intelligently.

Two things in particular have come to light. One is the fact that the State has been behaving much like the Federal Government—it has become a collecting agency for local expenditures. The cost of the State Government proper has risen in fifteen years only one-tenth as much as the cost of aid to local communities obtained through State taxes. Relief and education are the chief local beneficiaries. These expenditures may be justified, but it should be recognized that if the money for them had to be raised by local taxes instead of coming from the State—as if it came out of the air—there would be more careful study of them. It may be that many communities should have more relief and better education than they can or will pay for, but so long as the money seems to come as a gift there is danger that the usual restraints upon the finances—and the conduct of government—will not operate.

The second thing the people of New York have learned is that there is danger democracy in America will live up to Lord Acton's definition: Government by the poor, payment by the rich. The Governor and Legislature, seeking to find taxes where they would hurt least—or cause the smallest political uprising—sponsored income tax increases, in some cases by as much as 40 per cent.

Income tax payers in New York number less than one-tenth of the voters. It is plain that the Legislature and the Governor, if they wish to substitute the Acton variety of democracy for genuine representative government, can curry favor with the nine-tenths and penalize the one-tenth. Abandonment of property qualifications for voting and the adoption of the income tax have made such procedures possible. And unthinking people are accepting such concepts. But American democracy has always rested on protection of minorities. We have confidence that what is happening in New York will give citizens such an understanding of their government and of the necessity of self-control in self-government that American democracy will be revitalized.

Beau Conant

President Conant of Harvard University has just been named "fifth best dressed man in America" by the Custom Tailors Guild of America, "thereby"—as Thomas Carlyle has observed in advance of the event—"in these his seemingly so aimless rambles, planting new standards." But could the author of "Sartor Resartus" have predicted how utterly new these standards would seem to the University, where Dr. Conant's clothes have usually passed quite unobserved, as "in the immeasurable circumambient of Nothingness and Night"?

It is to be doubted. Not even George Fox's making himself a "perennial suit" of leather stands at the moment historically above Dr. Conant's achievement, and as every reader of Carlyle knows, the mythical Teufelsdröckh considered Fox's sartorial adventure "perhaps the most remarkable incident in Modern History."

Clothes, it now is clear, may make the man, but it takes a university president to make the clothes. Most of Dr. Conant's colleagues profess they have never been conscious of his clothes, which is a higher tribute to them even than that of the Custom Tailors. Other acquaintances—like certain editors of student papers dispensing campus comment—try to say between the lines that the "fifth best dressed man" was himself evidently, nay, obviously, less conscious of his clothes than anyone else. But however these various comments are intended, they all add up to the same thing: namely, that the Custom Tailors may have been over-conservative when they handed out a mere number five to Harvard's prexy.

No Surprise

One should never be surprised at kindness. It is the expression of the naturalness of good. People are always being kind. The story of a Canadian soldier in England who never received any mail aroused the sympathy of thousands, and now officials are swamped with letters for him. A woman from "the States" traveling in Canada was able to help the only other woman passenger on the bus. Returning to Montreal, the American woman forgot her purse, but found it being smilingly handed her by the stranger she had befriended. A needy Boston taxi driver returned an envelope containing a large sum of money a girl had left in his cab. She rewarded him with enough to buy his license. A girl on a street-car drops her armful of bundles. Half a dozen bend down to help her. A busy official pauses on the street to give careful directions to a bewildered woman. Kindness is not unusual or abnormal. Like "the quality of mercy," it is not forced, but "droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven."

A Man of Letters

Five hundred years ago a mechanic of Mainz, Germany, placed his name enduringly among the benefactors of mankind. He invented movable type, and became the father of printing. He received almost no adulation in his lifetime, but today the name of Johannes Gutenberg elicits commendation and gratefulness throughout the civilized world.

> An anniversary [announces the printing anniversary committee of the American Institute of Graphic Arts] is worthy of observance not so much for the event it commemorates as for the consequences of that original impetus and the extent of its achievement. The year 1940 will be observed by common consent as the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing from movable type because the printed word has contributed more than anything else to the spread of knowledge and the progress of civilization.

For this celebration "The Relation of Printing to Life" has been chosen as the fundamental theme. Newspaper publishers will participate actively. Libraries are planning comprehensive exhibitions. The anniversary will supply the keynote for many Book Fairs. Dramatic groups will present pageants and stage productions. Masterpieces of the printing art may emerge from publishers' presses. In dozens of ways printing will be publicized and Gutenberg's name reborn.

Two other milestones of typographical history deserve and will receive special attention. In 1539 printing was introduced into the western world at Mexico City. The first book published north of the Rio Grande at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640, was the "Bay Psalm Book" from the Stephen Daye Press. Incidentally, back in Gutenberg's time the authorities gravely suspected his work as akin to witchcraft. Five hundred years later authoritarian governments frequently treat the products of the press as if they were more dangerous than witchcraft.

Puppets, People and Dictators

Puppets and people have been congenial for centuries. But where people are forced to be puppets there is less room for puppets which nobody can force to be people. So among refugees in the United States from Vienna is a company of puppets. Their human guardian, who evidently is no puppet, says: "The puppet is able to point out the truth in a charming way."

Puppets teach folklore, geography, and history, we are told. Perhaps they could even teach the truth about these subjects to a very few national leaders who attempt to make folklore, geography and history conform to their own plans for them. Perhaps they could show that folklore, geography and history have all been affected for the better by the lessons that people have taught to leaders who confused them with the people's wooden friends.

This winter's extreme cold is credited with curtailing activity in the European war. It's an ill wind, etc.

Aid to Finland

Help must be in time or it fails to help. An old adage says that "he gives twice who gives quickly." American authorization of a Governmental loan to Finland has been slow enough in passing the Senate. Now it must go to the House of Representatives. Meanwhile a tiny army that has resisted hordes of attackers under nearly two weeks of continuous shellfire fights with its back to the wall to hold the Mannerheim line.

Numbers of Americans, comfortable in their homes and clubs, exclaim in horror over signs of Communist sentiment in a youth organization while homes of noncombatants in Finland are being shattered and families broken by the steel-jacketed bombs dropped from Red army airplanes. Advocates of isolation for America argue in Congress and the country store that the United States should hoard its treasures to itself while Finnish soldiers lie in the snow for hours on end manning their outnumbered guns against the establishment of another precedent that a country with sufficient material might is entitled to bring war upon its neighbors whenever it covets what they have.

Americans have been vocal in their sympathy for the Finns. They were not too far away to chide Mr. Chamberlain for what happened at Munich. But the depth of their sympathy, the earnestness of their convictions, and the measure of their desire to prevent another Czechoslovakia or Poland will be tested by what they do for Finland.

The expected loan through the Export-Import Bank, if approved by the House, will be one way.

It should not be thought that it is too late to help Finland. A country on the defensive, whose forces are able and brave, as the Finns have shown themselves to be, can hold out a long time. With aid in time, they will turn the tide.

Mirror of World Opinion

Professors and Religion

It is well known that when a young student enters college, he or she is continually confronted with a mass of fact, historic or scientific, that may seem to a young mind a contradiction of all that he has grown to believe, all that his years of church-going have taught him. What he reads is alone enough to set him wondering, and he frequently finds himself confused—not knowing what to believe. It is a hard period for a young person to go through, particularly if he has been at all influenced by his pre-college learning.

It is thus with dismay that we see some professors who, claiming religious beliefs, nevertheless seek to poke fun at certain aspects of religion in order to draw forth some classroom response. How can the young student understand that the professor does not mean what he seems to mean, that he is only presenting a partial fact, that in his own realization of the whole philosophy of religion, he has forgotten the student's ignorance of it?

Suppose that some of the religious beliefs of students are immature. If the professor wishes to point out the errors, he has the concurrent obligation to produce what he believes is an adequate substitute, or at least to indicate a line of thought that will enable the student to reason out for himself a mature philosophy of religion.

If certain of our faculty feel that they must trample their students' beliefs outside their particular teaching specialty, they should have the fairness and courage to help build up as they destroy.—*The Hatchet*, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Blackout and Light

Nineteen thirty-nine added a new word to the language—"Blackout." . . .

There's a sort of grim finality about the word. Somehow it makes war and destruction seem very near and very real to those of us who are fortunately situated far from conflict.

Late at night one lies in his pit-dark bedroom. . . . Not even a twinkle of starlight finds its way through the clouds to send a cheering beam in the window. The darkness seems very real. . . .

Instinctively the hand of the nocturnal ponderer gropes for a switch, finds it; and the room is flooded with light.

Where has darkness gone? Has it retreated through the windows? Hardly. Has it drawn itself up into the closet? Not at all. It never was. It was nothingness. It was the absence of light. The flick of an electric switch flooded the room with light and the light proved the nonexistence of darkness. Yet a little child, before he learns the essential nothingness of darkness, is apt to find it frightening.

Perhaps one day tired humanity, groping in stygian gloom, will find the switch to flood the world with tolerance and kindness. Then it will learn that the words, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," constitute not an empty platitude, but the fundamental law of life.

If the reality that is light can prove the nothingness of darkness, is it not equally true that justice may some time wipe out injustice, that freedom may burst the bonds of those peoples who are enslaved, that the Brotherhood of Man may destroy suspicion and hatred?—*Okanogan* (Wash.) *Independent.*

"Would You Like to Borrow an Umbrella, Sonny?"

When Valentines Were Very Young

On February 14 the freckle-faced redhead in the third row will send a message to the girl with big black eyes. The lively girl with golden plaits will send a cartoon to the suave seventeen-year-old she secretly admires. And teacher will receive an assortment of gifts that are not chocolates, which vary from sheer lace and sentiment to raucous drawing and satire in disguise. But why?

Year after year we send missives, ever a new game for the young generation; we do not consider why. It is merely February 14, the day for valentines. Yet there is a reason.

In the "Eternal City" there lived, during the third century, runs the story, a youth by the name of Valentinus. It so happened that he was a Christian and in those days Christianity was an invitation to persecution. He was imprisoned by order of the Emperor Claudius (Gothicus) and beheaded.

During Valentine's imprisonment he was guarded by a man who had a blind daughter, and this young Christian restored the girl's sight. Naturally, she was grateful for her healing and out of her gratitude grew an affection, which he returned.

In prison awaiting the execution which was to be held on February 14, Valentine amused himself by making "curious devices on paper." These he sent to the prison-guard's daughter, They were messages signed, "Your Valentine."

* * *

This is only one of the legendary stories to which is attributed the origin of the custom the world still largely observes but today often with boxes of candy, flowers, theater tickets, telegrams, and long distance phone calls. A simple beginning with no end of development in sight.

It would not be surprising for a young man, in our time, to give his best beloved a model house as a valentine; nor would it cause any jaws to drop if a man were to present his mother with the latest model car.

Gestures of kindness in a busy world are the small stop signals that make one halt for a moment and think kindly of someone else—an act that never does harm but helps to increase good will among friends.

Valentines were expensive in England where they were held in monopoly for years during the early nineteenth century. They were imported to the United States but very high postal rates made them a true luxury. To send one sheet by mail over 400 miles cost 25 cents, and two sheets cost double the amount; so one can understand that valentines were orchids in the days of the Pony Express.

A woman was the first manufacturer of valentines in the United States. Miss Esther Howland of Worcester, Massachusetts, bought lace papers from an English firm, and they sent her a set of six valentines they had issued in commemoration of the marriage of young Queen Victoria of England to her cousin, Albert. These represented the royal residences and were most elaborate, made from sheets of cork and painted in oils.

* * *

Miss Howland was an enterprising young woman, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, and she has the great distinction of having actually originated and established a whole new industry, surely an achievement in any land. Beginning on a small scale, she manufactured two valentines out of lace paper and colored flowers. Her friends liked them better than the ones from England. Her father, who was a stationer, requested her to make a dozen more, and her brother who traveled for her father, offered to try to sell them.

Miss Howland dreamed of a one-hundred-dollar order; wouldn't it be wonderful! But when the brother returned home the dreaming was at an end. She must work hard and long, and all of her friends would have to help her, for he had orders amounting to five thousand dollars! Friends *were* willing and eager to help. One specialized in backgrounds, another in flowers, another in pictures, so that with this division of the work, beautiful messages of coquetry were completed and the orders filled. The next year Miss Howland issued Cupid on satin and silk, and by the second year she was importing pictures from Germany and using dies, operating a veritable factory for valentines. Within a few years the business had increased to one hundred thousand dollars.

* * *

So when the advertisements blare out suggestions for February 14, and when Johnny thinks he has an original idea as he sends a harlequinesque drawing to teacher and labels it "Your Photo," and when Grandma receives a pretty box of old-fashioned chocolates, it is interesting to think for a moment of the young Christian lad who did a deed of kindness in prison and penned loving messages to the young woman he had helped, while she fingered the delicate work of his gifted hands and thought of the tenderness of his brave heart.

K. P.

The Bookshelf

The Moslems and the War

The important part which Moslem sympathies show signs of playing in preventing the war from spreading southwards and eastwards is brought out in BRITAIN AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, by Kenneth Williams (London: George Newnes Ltd. 3s. 6d.).

Mr. Williams has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East and he writes with first-hand knowledge of the Moslem peoples whose territories fringe the southern and eastern Mediterranean. He has been impressed, wherever he has gone, by the failure that has attended the strenuous endeavors made by the Axis powers to stir up trouble for France and Britain in Syria, Palestine, and North Africa.

"Some adherents of the party of the Mufti of Jerusalem," he says, "are still bitterly opposed to the Mandatory power . . . yet there is no doubt whatever that the Palestinian Arabs are wholeheartedly against the tyranny of Berlin. Arab feeling as a whole, moreover—and the Palestinian Arabs are but a fragment of the Arabs of Western Asia—is emphatically on the side of the democracies."

Deeds speak louder than words and all the propaganda that has been disseminated from Berlin and Rome has been unable to prevent Moslem recognition that what has happened in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Libya, Ethiopia, and Albania does not promise well for any of the smaller nations—whether Mohammedan or Christian—if Britain and France should fail in the fight against totalitarian aggression.

Two events are singled out by Mr. Williams as having contributed in an especial measure to the swing-over in favor of the Allies that has taken place since last September in public opinion throughout the Mediterranean region, including eastern Europe. And both events concern Mohammedans. One of them is the conclusion of the Anglo-French-Turkish Treaty, which, he thinks, may well prevent Italy from giving active help to Germany. The other is the fairness of the compromise between Jews and Arabs in Palestine announced by the British Government subsequent to Anglo-Islamic-Jewish conferences held recently in London.

"Whether or not Great Britain would have acted as she is now doing towards Palestine," Mr. Williams says, "is for the present purposes irrelevant: the all-important fact is that she has given to the Moslem world the opportunity to realize that it has no friend to compare with the British."

Upon the whole Mr. Williams takes a hopeful view of the war prospects of the Allies.

Mr. Williams would no doubt agree that there are likely to be surprises not always favorable to the Allies. Nevertheless this informed observer thinks that in the wide area he has surveyed it is possible, from the Anglo-French viewpoint, to regard the outlook as already greatly improved.

E. C. C.

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

Among the many things that have not gone "according to plan" in this strangest of wars, the British arrangements for publicity, information, and what is vaguely termed "propaganda" are conspicuous.

At the beginning of the war of 1914-1918, we had no arrangements of any kind. The results of the first efforts were imperceptible, but a small and inexpensive department under Lord Northcliffe did get some striking results between February, 1918, and the Armistice on November 11. It was known as the "Department for Propaganda Against the Enemy." Its total outlay on propaganda against the enemy amounted to some £40,000, though it spent another £30,000 in helping Italy. At that time British war expenditure exceeded £7,000,000 a day.

The secret of this department's success was its insistence, from the outset, that propaganda was useless save as an exponent of policy. It drew up a policy which, under pressure of General Ludendorff's great offensive in France on March 21, 1918, the British and the French Governments ended by adopting. It insisted, too, that all its "propagandist" statements should be truthful and should progressively gain credence as events bore them out. By working vigorously on these lines it shook the spirit first of the Austro-Hungarian and then of the German armies in a few months.

* * *

In the present war we seem to have reversed the process of 1914-1918 by deciding, months before the war began, to create a majestic "Ministry of Information" which should cover practically the whole field of publicity, censorship, and propaganda. Unless I am mistaken, nobody who really knew what had been done twenty-odd years ago was consulted about its formation. So, on the outbreak of war we were presented with an entirely new Department of State, staffed by no fewer than 999 officials (of whom only twenty-seven were familiar with the press or publicity) and were bidden to admire the forethought of its creators.

Whom to admire most we hardly knew—Sir Samuel Hoare, the former Foreign Secretary; the Earl of Perth, formerly Secretary-General of the League of Nations, or Sir Horace Wilson, industrial adviser to the Cabinet and trusted counselor of the Prime Minister on foreign affairs. I, for my part, doubted whether these eminent men, unaided, could have done singly or jointly so great a deed in so short a time.

My skeptical thought went back to the equally portentous achievement of a Foreign Office official at the end of the last war. Imagining that the Paris Peace Conference must resemble the Congress of Vienna in 1815, he studied the records of that Congress, with all its wiles and pitfalls, and drew up a plan to segregate, in a first-class French hotel, many hundreds of delegates, officials, secretaries, experts, advisers, and detectives, and to feed them with stale food brought from England, cooked in Paris by British railway cooks, and served by British waitresses.

This miracle of efficient red tape had many exhilarating consequences. It became well-nigh impossible for anybody without an official pass to get into this Anglicized hotel-fortress through the hedge of sentries and detectives who guarded it. One night I dined there—badly—with sundry British Ministers, among them Winston Churchill, Austen Chamberlain, and Arthur James Balfour. We had hardly sat down when Balfour was suddenly called away. Presently he returned, chuckling, and explained that he had gone to liberate from arrest by British sentries the Allied Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Foch, whom the British Chief of General Staff, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, had asked to dinner in another part of the hotel.

* * *

I feel sure that bureaucratic genius of the type which achieved this result must have presided over the planning of our present Ministry of Information in its original form. Its early performances filled England—and some foreign countries—with mingled exasperation and amusement. Then Lord Macmillan, a famous Scottish lawyer, was called in to wrestle with its complexities and superabundancies. He did his best. He cut down the redundant staff and tried to put round pegs into round holes. In the House of Lords he defended his Ministry with apparent conviction though without silencing its critics. Now Sir John Reith, sometime the masterful head of the British Broadcasting Corporation, has replaced him—ostensibly in order that he might speak for the Ministry in the House of Commons when a seat should have been found for him. Like Lord Macmillan, his successor is a son of a Scottish manse. He may prove to be the man for the job, though there was an odd ring about a statement made on his behalf to a reporter who wished to see him: "You must know that in no circumstances does Sir John speak to newspapermen."

Everybody who knows anything about the difficulties of publicity in wartime must wish Sir John Reith well. But were I, as a journalist who "did his bit" in propaganda against the enemy during the last war, to make any suggestion to him, it would run like this: "Issue no information nor foreshadow any policy unless you yourself are fully informed of all the facts on which policy must be based, and agree with the conclusions drawn from it. If you cannot and do not agree with the Cabinet's policy, put forward an alternative; and if that alternative be rejected, resign, and say why."

This I should suggest not because I think that a Minister of Information should dictate policy but because I am persuaded of two things. The first is that the quality of public opinion at home and abroad depends upon the quality of the information which molds opinion. The second is that no information, publicity or propaganda can be worth a fraction of its cost unless it represent, embody, and foreshadow a policy which events will substantiate.